

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)
002. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/26/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)
003. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/26/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)
004. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/26/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)
005. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/26/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)
006. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)
007. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)
008. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)
009. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)
010. notes	Notes re: SSN's and DOB's (4 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
011. email	Amy Dawson to Heather Howard re: SSNs and DOBs (partial) (1 page)	04/26/2000	P6/b(6)
012. email	Heather Howard to Eric Morse re: SSN and DOB (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S

rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
013. email	Ann O'Leary to Grace Reef re: SSNs and DOBs (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6)
014. list	Waves Operations Center re: Appointment list (partial) (1 page)	04/28/2000	P6/b(6)
015. note	Note re: SSNs and DOBs (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S

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**NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE****FIGHT
CRIME****INVEST
IN KIDS****President**
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.**Deputy Directors**
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons**Communications Director**
Philip M. Evans**Research Director**
William C. Christeson, M.H.S.**State Operations Directors**
Mary E. Richards
Marci L. Wasserman**POLICE****William Bratton**

Fmr. Commiss'r., NYC

Sam CabralPresident, Int'l Union of
Police Ass'ns, AFL-CIO**Dean Esserman**

Chief, Stamford, CT

Edward Flynn

Chief, Arlington Co., VA

Gilbert GallegosPresident, Fraternal
Order of Police**Phil Keith**

Chief, Knoxville, TN

John Millner

Chief, Elmhurst, IL

Charles Moose

Chief, Montgomery Co., MD

Patrick MurphyFormer Commiss'r., NYC,
DC, Detroit, Syracuse**Ruben Ortega**

Chief, Salt Lake City, UT

Bernard Parks

Chief, Los Angeles, CA

Al Philippus

Chief, San Antonio, TX

Matt Rodriguez

Fmr. Police Supt., Chicago, IL

Joseph Samuels, Jr.

Chief, Richmond, CA

Jerry Sanders

Fmr. Chief, San Diego, CA

Darrel Stephens

Chief, Charlotte, NC

Patrick Sullivan, Jr.

Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO

Donald Warshaw

Fmr. Chief, Miami, FL

PROSECUTORS**Michael Bradbury**

District Atty., Ventura, CA

Ronald Earle

District Atty., Travis Co., TX

Norm Early

Former D.A., Denver, CO

Ralph Martin, II

District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA

Janet Napolitano

Attorney General, AZ

Jeanine Pirro

District Atty., Westchester, NY

Elliot RichardsonFormer Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce**VIOLENCE VICTIMS****Frances Davis**

Fdr., Mothers of All Children

Carole Grant Hall

Director, Ginger Ridge

Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert

Editor, National Crime

Victims Report

Marc Klaas

Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.

Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis

President, Parents of

Murdered Children

Gordon Rondeau &**Elaine Rondeau**Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

To: Heather Howard 436 2878
5 pages
Hi, Heather,
I've attached the talking pts we
sent Dr. Gregilton, together with the
handwritten notes he sent us

See also my e-mail

Landy

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report From

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

by

Sanford Newman, J.D.
President, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

T. Berry Brazelton, M.D.
Professor Emeritus, Harvard Medical School

Edward Zigler, Ph.D.
Sterling Professor of Psychology, Yale University

Lawrence W. Sherman, Ph.D.
Greenfield Professor of Human Relations, University of Pennsylvania

William Bratton
Former Police Commissioner, New York City

Jerry Sanders
Former Chief of Police, San Diego

William Christeson, M.H.S.
Research Director, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S

rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



WAVES_CONF@mhuh.eop.gov
04/27/2000 12:35:04 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. U91537 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

ADDRESSEES: ERIC J. MORSE

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U91537 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO: P6/(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date: 04-27-2000

Time: 11:31:49

LOO U

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: MORSE, ERIC
Appointment Date: 4/28/00
Appointment Time: 9:30:00 AM
Appointment Room: WW
Appointment Building: WH
Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC
Phone Number of Requestor: 57250

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U91537

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 2
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 2

GERBER, NICOLE
YOUNG, ANDREA

P6/(b)(6)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/26/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S
rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

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WAVES_CONF@mhuh.eop.gov

04/26/2000 02:26:35 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. U91097 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

ADDRESSEES: ERIC_J._MORSE

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U91097 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO

P6/(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

[002]

Date: 04-26-2000

Time: 13:22:37

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: MORSE, ERIC
Appointment Date: 4/28/00
Appointment Time: 9:30:00 AM
Appointment Room: WW
Appointment Building: WH
Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC
Phone Number of Requestor: 57250

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U91097

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 1
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 1

FIRVIDA, CRISTINA

P6/(b)(6)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/26/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S

rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

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WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov
04/26/2000 05:36:20 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. U91226 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

ADDRESSEES: ERIC_J_MORSE

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U91226 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO

P6/(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

[003]

Date: 04-26-2000

Time: 16:34:30

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: MORSE, ERIC

Appointment Date: 4/28/00

Appointment Time: 9:30:00 AM

Appointment Room: WW

Appointment Building: WH

Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC

Phone Number of Requestor: 57250

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U91226

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 1

EVANS, PAUL

P6/(b)(6)

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004. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/26/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S

rc271

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WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov
04/26/2000 05:45:53 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. U91234 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

ADDRESSEES: ERIC_J._MORSE

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U91234 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO

P6/(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

10041

Date: 04-26-2000

Time: 16:43:57

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: MORSE, ERIC
Appointment Date: 04/28/2000
Appointment Time: 9:30:00 AM
Appointment Room: WW
Appointment Building: WH
Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC
Phone Number of Requestor: 57250

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U91234

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 1
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 1

TBERRY, BRAZELTON

P6/(b)(6)

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WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov

04/26/2000 10:58:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. U91353 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

ADDRESSEES: ERIC_J._MORSE

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U91353 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO: P6/(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date: 04-26-2000

Time: 21:55:32

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: MORSE, ERIC
Appointment Date: 4/28/00
Appointment Time: 9:30:00 AM
Appointment Room: WW
Appointment Building: WH
Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC
Phone Number of Requestor: 57250

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U91353

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 2
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 2

BRAZELTON, T
SPARROW, JOSHUA

P6/(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov

04/27/2000 10:08:11 AM

Record Type. Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. U91396 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

ADDRESSEES: ERIC_J._MORSE

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U91396 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO

P6/(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

[006]

Date: 04-27-2000

Time: 09:06:06

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: MORSE, ERIC
Appointment Date: 4/28/00
Appointment Time: 9:30:00 AM
Appointment Room: WW
Appointment Building: WH
Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC
Phone Number of Requestor: 57250

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U91396

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY: 1
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 1

KOVLER, PETER

P6/(b)(6)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S
rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov

04/27/2000 11:16:58 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP

CC:

Subject: WAVES Appt. U91454 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

ADDRESSEES: ERIC_J._MORSE

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U91454 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO: P6/(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date: 04-27-2000

Time: 10:13:52

6007]

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: MORSE, ERIC
Appointment Date: 4/28/2000
Appointment Time: 9:30:00 AM
Appointment Room: WW
Appointment Building: WH
Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC
Phone Number of Requestor: 57250

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U91454

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 1
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 1

EWEN, DANIELLE

P6/(b)(6)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S
rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov
04/27/2000 11:35:30 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. U91471 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

ADDRESSEES: ERIC_J._MORSE

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U91471 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO

P6/(b)(6); (b)(7)(c)

C0087

Date: 04-27-2000

Time: 10:33:47

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: MORSE, ERIC
Appointment Date: 4/28/00
Appointment Time: 9:30:00 AM
Appointment Room: WW
Appointment Building: WH
Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC
Phone Number of Requestor: 57250

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U91471

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 1
TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 1

HEIN, KAREN

P6/(b)(6)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. email	To Eric Morse re: Waves appointment (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6), b(7)(C)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S

rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov

04/27/2000 11:41:52 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP

cc:

Subject: WAVES Appt. U91478 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

ADDRESSEES: ERIC_J._MORSE

SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U91478 Confirmation for MORSE, ERIC

FROM: WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - ACO:

P6/(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

{009}

Date: 04-27-2000

Time: 10:39:23

This message serves as confirmation of an appointment for the visitors listed below.

Appointment With: MORSE, ERIC

Appointment Date: 4/28/00

Appointment Time: 9:30:00 AM

Appointment Room: WW

Appointment Building: WH

Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC

Phone Number of Requestor: 57250

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U91478

If you have any questions regarding this appointment, please call the WAVES Center at 456-6742 and have the appointment number listed above available to the Access Control Officer answering your call.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES SUBMITTED FOR ENTRY : 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 1

SHERMAN, LAWRENCE

P6/(b)(6)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
010. notes	Notes re: SSN's and DOB's (4 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S
rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
011. email	Amy Dawson to Heather Howard re: SSNs and DOBs (partial) (1 page)	04/26/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S

rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



Amy Dawson <amy@fightcrime.org>

04/26/2000 07:21:02 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: SSNs and DOBs

OOPS THOUGHT I SENT THIS HOURS AGO... hello, braindeath...
Heather,

As promised:

Bill Christeson, Research Director

SSN

DOB

P6/(b)(6)

LO113

Sanford Newman

SSN

DOB

P6/(b)(6)

Incidentally, while passing on your "hint" I learned that P6/(b)(6) is a
current funder ;-)

We all express our gratitude!

I'll get you "second string crimefighters" (our staff) DOBs and SSNs when
we figure that (short) list out.

Thanks again girlfriend!

Amy

Sullivan talking points (just in case you can't access the attachment)

TALKING POINTS

Child care report release

Sheriff Patrick Sullivan

I. Intro

, Please introduce yourself and mention that you are speaking on behalf of
the National Sheriff's Association, which represents all of the elected
sheriffs in the country, and on behalf of the 700 members who make up Fight
Crime: Invest in Kids

SOUNDBITE

I'm a conservative Republican, and not a fan of big government. But when
failing to provide at-risk kids with quality educational child care can
multiply five times our risk that those kids will become chronic
lawbreakers, it's just common sense to expand Head Start, child care and

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. email	Heather Howard to Eric Morse re: SSN and DOB (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S

rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
013. email	Ann O'Leary to Grace Reef re: SSNs and DOBs (partial) (1 page)	04/27/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S
rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Ann O'Leary
04/27/2000 04:43:56 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Grace Reef <greef@childrensdefense.org>
cc: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP@EOP, Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: hi Ann! 

Yes, we'll get Jill and Adam into the event. They should come to the NW gate no later than 9:45 a.m. to be escorted into the Roosevelt Room.

We'll fax the embargoed report to you now (Eric, please fax a copy over).

Thanks.

Grace Reef <greef@childrensdefense.org>

 Grace Reef <greef@childrensdefense.org>
04/27/2000 03:41:39 PM

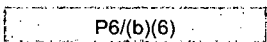
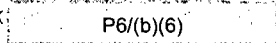
Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP
cc: Eric J. Morse/OMB/EOP, Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP
Subject: Re: hi Ann!

Thanks!! :-)

Our fax number is: 662-3550

Helen has been running around like a crazy woman so I guess she forgot to let us know. I can't come this time, but could Jill Ward and Adam Gluck come? Jill is our lead on violence prevention/after school and Adam is our lead House person/government affairs.

Jill Ward:  P6/(b)(6)
Adam Gluck:  P6/(b)(6) 60137

Let me know! We owe you big time. Also, is there an agenda yet for Tuesday's raising teenagers meeting? :-)

>>> <Ann_O'Leary@opd.eop.gov> 04/27 3:27 PM >>>

AGENDA

10am: Meet and Greet in Map Room

10:15

HRC speaks

Dr. T. Berry Brazelton (4-5 min.)

Sen. Chris Dodd (2 min.)

Sheriff Patrick J. Sullivan (3 min.)

Rep. Ben Cardin (2 min.)

ATTENDEES

Child care advocates

Children's Defense Fund

Danielle Ewen

Jill Ward

Adam Gluck

Joan Lombardi, Child and Family Policy Specialist

Adele Robinson, National Association for the Education of Young People

Andrea Young, National Black Child Development Institute

Cristina Firvida, National Women's Law Center

Nicole Gerber, Center for Child Care Workforce

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

Commissioner Paul Evans, Boston Police Department

Dr. Lawrence Sherman, University of Pennsylvania criminologist

William Bratton, Former Police Commissioner, New York City (co-author)

Sandy Newman, President, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids (co-author)

Bill Christeson, Research Director, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids (co-author)

Karen Hein, William T. Grant Foundation

Peter Kovler, Blum-Kovler Foundation

Dr. Joshua Sparrow (Friend of Brazelton)

Jennifer Hefgot

Administration

Mary Bourdette

Michael Kharfen ←

Emil Parker

Mary Lou Leary

(2) DOJ staffers

Congress

David Koshgarian (Cardin)

Jeanna Ireland (Dodd)

Unice Lieberman (Dodd)

Ryan Hedgepeth-Baird

Kira Dahlk-Barrett

(Baldacci staffer)

WH

Jennifer McGee

Sarah Wilson and husband

MEET AND GREET

Members

Sen. Dodd

Rep. Cardin

Rep. Al Wynn ****

Dr. Brazelton and his friend, Dr. Joshua Sparrow ****

Eric Holder

Sylvia Golden

Sheriff Sullivan

Commissioner Evans ****

Bill Bratton ****

Sandy Newman ****

Larry Sherman ****

NOTE: ** indicates in meet and greet but seated in audience during announcements.
Save seats for them.**

STAKEOUT

Sen. Dodd

Rep. Cardin

Rep. Wynn

Brazelton

Sheriff Sullivan

Commissioner Evans

Asst. Sect. Golden

Larry Sherman

Sandy Newman

Joan Lombardi

Adele Robinson

(Baldacci)

~~2 Other Congressional staff~~

WH

Jennifer McGee

Sarah Wilson and husband

MEET AND GREET

Members

Sen. Dodd

Rep. Cardin

Rep. Al Wynn

Dr. Brazelton and his friend, Dr. Joshua Sparrow

Eric Holder

Sylvia Golden

Sheriff Sullivan

Commissioner Evans

Bill Bratton

Sandy Newman

Larry Sherman

STAKEOUT

Sen. Dodd

Rep. Cardin

Rep. Wynn

Brazelton

Sheriff Sullivan

Commissioner Evans

Asst. Sect. Golden

Larry Sherman

Sandy Newman

Joan Lombardi

Adele Robinson

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
014. list	Waves Operations Center re: Appointment list (partial) (1 page)	04/28/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Eric Morse (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21191

FOLDER TITLE:

Fight Crime/Invest Kids [1]

2011-0619-S

rc271

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

04/28/00 07:38 FAX 2023955349

USSS WAVES CENTER

002

WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - APPOINTMENT: U91 7

Date/Time of Report: 04-28-2000 08:18:39

Access Control Officer : USR2DXB

Appointment Requested by: MORSE ERIC Requestor Phone extension : 5
Appointment With : MORSE Total Number of Visitors : 20
Appointment Date : 04/28/2000 Appointment Thru Date :
Appointment Time : 09:30 Appointment Thru Time :
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BRAZELTON, T				
CHRISTESON, BILL				
EVANS, PAUL				
EWEN, DANIELLE				
FIRVIDA, CRISTINA				
GERBER, NICOLE				
GLUCK, ADAM				
HEIN, KAREN				
HEIFGOT, JENNIFER				
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KOSHGARIAN, DAVID				
KOVLER, PETER				
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ROBINSON, ADELE				
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SON, ISAAC				
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SULLIVAN, PATRICK				
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WALSH, SUZANNE				
WARD, JILL				
YOUNG, ANDREA				

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WASHINGTON, DC 20502

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AGENDA

10am: Meet and Greet in Map Room

10:15 HRC speaks
 Dr. T. Berry Brazelton (4-5 min.)
 Sen. Chris Dodd (2 min.)
 Sheriff Patrick J. Sullivan (3 min.)
 Rep. Ben Cardin (2 min.)

ATTENDEES

Child care advocates

Children's Defense Fund

Danielle Ewen

Jill Ward

Adam Gluck

Joan Lombardi, Child and Family Policy Specialist

Adele Robinson, National Association for the Education of Young People

Andrea Young, National Black Child Development Institute

Cristina Firvida, National Women's Law Center

Nicole Gerber, Center for Child Care Workforce

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

Commissioner Paul Evans, Boston Police Department

Dr. Lawrence Sherman, University of Pennsylvania criminologist

William Bratton, Former Police Commissioner, New York City (co-author)

Sandy Newman, President, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids (co-author)

Bill Christeson, Research Director, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids (co-author)

Karen Hein, William T. Grant Foundation

Peter Kovler, Blum-Kovler Foundation

Dr. Joshua Sparrow (Friend of Brazelton)

Jennifer Helfgot

Administration

Mary Bourdette

Michael Kharfen

Emil Parker

Mary Lou Leary

(2) DOJ staffers

Congress

David Koshgarian (Cardin)

Jeanne Ireland (Dodd)

Unice Lieberman (Dodd)

Ryan Hedgepeth-Baird

Kira Dahlk-Barrett

Fight Orme
Invest in kids

9:45 a.m. Thursday
~~Erica~~ Erica Batkeller (press)
Lisa (press) Wendy Arends (cabinet)
Hildy Kivryk (leg)
Lana Schiller (speechwriting)
Melodie Greene (sched.)
Ruby
me - H3
Ann

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report From

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

by

Sanford Newman, J.D.
President, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

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Acknowledgments

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Sanford A. Newman
President
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

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FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS web site
<http://www.fightcrime.org/>.

Copies may also be ordered by sending \$12 for postage and handling to FIGHT CRIME:
INVEST IN KIDS, Child Care Report, 2000 P Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

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America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

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Key Findings:

1. **Federal, state and local governments could greatly reduce crime and violence by assuring families access to good educational child care programs for babies, toddlers, and pre-school children.**
 - Denying at-risk children quality child development programs may multiply by five times our risk that they will be chronic lawbreakers as adults.
 - Boosting government investment in the quality of child care and development programs for at-risk young children can cut almost in half the number of children experiencing more serious behavior problems when the children start school. This lets schools focus on teaching, and reduces the risk that these children will grow up to be delinquent or violent as teens or adults.
 - At-risk young children who attend high-quality child care programs wind up with no more behavior problems at age eight than children of college-educated parents.
2. **Low- and moderate-income working parents cannot pay what good child care programs cost any more than they could pay the full cost of sending their kids to public school.**
 - Adequate care for two children in a child care center easily costs over \$12,000 a year — about \$2,000 more than a full-time minimum wage worker earns.
 - In every state the cost for an infant to attend a good urban child care center is higher than the cost of tuition at a public university.
3. **Governments are dropping the ball.**
 - Head Start, the principal federal child development program for children in poverty, is so under-funded that it can serve only half the eligible children, and can serve most of these for only part of the time parents are working.
 - The Child Care and Development Block Grant, designed to help low-income parents pay for child care, can serve only one out of ten eligible children, and provides funds too meager to purchase adequate care.
 - Some state initiatives, like Kentucky's Family Resource Centers, Georgia's universal access to pre-kindergarten programs for 4-year olds, North Carolina's Smart Start, and Ohio's Families and Children First initiative, are making critical contributions. But no state is yet close to meeting the full need for quality child care programs.
4. **Investing now in quality child care and development programs will yield such crime reductions and other benefits that it will leave the government with more money for Social Security, tax cuts, or any other purpose in the years ahead.**

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report from
FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

JANUARY 2000

Introduction

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is a national anti-crime organization led by hundreds of those on the front lines of the battle against crime and violence: police chiefs, sheriffs, police organization leaders, prosecutors, crime victims and those from whom murder has taken loved ones.

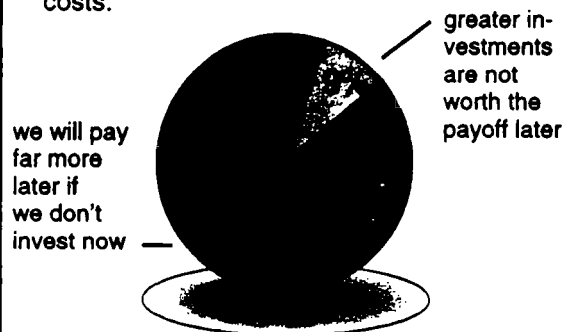
Our members are determined to put dangerous criminals behind bars. But we also know that no punishment after someone gets hurt can undo the agony crime leaves in its wake. When children don't get the right start in life, all of us are endangered. Good educational child care is one of our most powerful weapons against crime, while poor quality child care multiplies the risk that children will grow up to be a threat to every American family. Yet millions of eligible children are missing out on the help they need to get that right start in life.

In a recent survey of police chiefs conducted by George Mason University professors Stephen Mastrofski and Scott Keeter, nearly nine of ten police chiefs said America could greatly reduce crime by expanding educational child care programs and after-school programs. Nine out of ten said that if America doesn't boost investments in child care programs now, it will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs.¹

When police chiefs were asked to rate various strategies "on their value as a crime prevention tool," educational child care was given the highest rating for effectiveness by three to ten times more chiefs than such alternatives as trying more juveniles as adults, building more juvenile detention facilities, or installing more metal detectors in schools.²

Police Chiefs Say Child Care Will Reduce Crime, Save Money

9 out of 10 agreed: "If America does not make greater investments in after-school and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs."



George Mason University Survey

'Failing to provide those youngsters with quality child care multiplied by five times the risk that they would become chronic law-breakers'

Just the Facts Please

This report isn't about ideology or philosophy; it's about facts. Like other Americans, crime fighters hold a range of views on whether it would be desirable for more parents to leave the workforce to stay home with their children. The *fact* is most parents are working, and their children are in some form of child care.³ Their tender minds and emotions are being powerfully shaped by the quality of that care.⁴

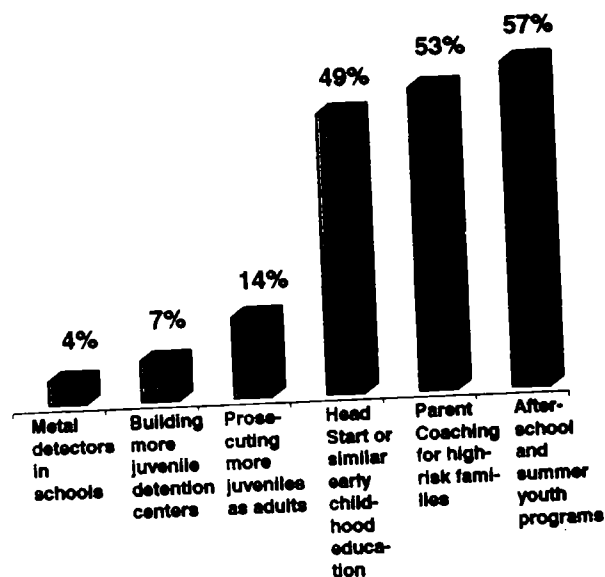
The issue for law enforcement is whether the care the children receive while their parents are working will be good enough to help the kids get a good start in life, or whether it will be care that damages their development and ultimately endangers the public safety. Wishful thinking won't save lives. Good educational child care will.

The time for philosophical debate about whether such investments "might work" is past. The proof is in, and the facts are clear.

The Good News: Educational Child Care Prevents Crime and Violence

Police Chiefs Give High Priority to Child Care and After-School Programs

The chiefs were asked to rate these strategies on a 1 to 5 scale as crime prevention tools. For each strategy, the chart shows the percentage of chiefs who gave it the highest rating.



George Mason University Survey

Educational child care yields extraordinary returns, saving lives and even saving tax dollars.⁵ Nurturing, stimulating child care teaches youngsters to get along with others, to care about others, and to start school ready to succeed, and helps them become the contributing citizens and good neighbors we all want them to be.

Powerful evidence from one study after another proves that quality educational child care in the first years of life can greatly reduce the risk that today's babies and toddlers will become tomorrow's violent teens and adults.⁶

For example, in one study, half of a group of at-risk 3- and 4- year-olds were randomly assigned to be in the High/Scope Perry preschool program until they started kindergarten. Twenty-two years later, those who had been left out were five times more likely to have become chronic law-breakers, with five or more arrests.

In other words, failing to provide those youngsters with quality child care multiplied by five times the risk — every American's risk — that they would become chronic lawbreakers.⁷

Not only are we missing the opportunity to pre-

vent crime, our child care policies may be creating conditions that will lead to greater crime in the future. Crucial new research shows that inadequate child care —the only kind millions of families can afford— can actually multiply the danger that at-risk children will grow up with problem behaviors that can lead to later crime and violence against you and your family.⁸

The Bad News: Millions of Working Families Can't Afford Adequate Child Care.

Today, millions of children are getting child care so inadequate it should be called child storage.

Even though many child care teachers are working for poverty wages, often with little training and high turnover, full day child care for two children can easily cost \$12,000 per year.⁹ That's way out of reach for parents making \$10,500 a year at full-time minimum wage jobs, and for millions of other struggling families.

These families —mostly young and still near the lowest earning levels of their working lives— can no more afford to pay for adequate child care during these years than they could pay the full cost of the education we provide in our public schools.

Protecting the Public Safety Requires Child Care Help for Families.

Just as government couldn't meet its responsibility to protect the public safety without providing public schooling, it can't protect the public safety without assuring that adequate educational child care is accessible to every family.

- The Head Start child development program remains so under-funded it can serve less than half of the three- and four-year-olds eligible for that program, and usually for just half of their parents' work day, for only part of the year.¹⁰

- Programs like Early Head Start, designed for kids under three, have funds to serve only a tiny fraction of the babies and toddlers who need them.¹¹

- The Child Care and Development Fund, which assists communities in helping working families afford adequate child care, can serve only one in ten of those families that are eligible,¹² and provides them with stipends so meager that adequate care usually remains out of reach.¹³ In addition, this money can be spent on unlicensed care, so there is even less assurance that this funding is being used for the type of quality child care that is needed for developing children.¹⁴

**'Inadequate child care
can actually multiply
the danger that at-risk
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iors that can lead to
later crime and
violence'**

'The Child Care and Development Fund can serve only one in ten of those families that are eligible, and provides them with stipends so meager that adequate care usually remains out of reach'

The Public Gets It.

Americans now realize that, if we want our families to be safe, we all have a stake in making sure that every working family has access to adequate educational child care programs. Polls conducted in July and August for FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS by the Opinion Research Corporation showed:

- By a margin of nine to one, Americans said crime could be greatly reduced by boosting investment in child care, after-school programs, and other similar programs.
- By a margin of three to one they would be prepared either to pay more in taxes or pass up a tax cut to provide kids with access to such programs.

When the American public was asked to pick among national priorities including paying off the debt, new highways, and the military, providing access to child care and after-school programs was picked as one of the two top priorities, in a virtual tie with shoring up Social Security and Medicare.

The People on the Front Lines Get It.

For those of us in Fight Crime: Invest in Kids who are on the front lines in the battle against crime and violence, the once-quiet crisis in child care is now noisy, pervasive, insistent and tragic. It screams through our police sirens rushing to yet another crime that didn't have to happen. We hear it in the sobs of the thousands of victims of violence and their families.

It's time for Elected Officials to Get It.

America has a tremendous opportunity. It can greatly reduce crime and violence by making sure that when parents are at work, children have access to quality educational child care. If we continue to pass up that opportunity, we will pay a tragic price. Make no mistake about it: our nation's child care crisis is a crime prevention crisis.

Sanford A. Newman
President
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

1: Quality Educational Child Care Prevents Crime

Rigorous behavioral studies, hard experience and brain research tell the same story: in the first several years of life, children's intellects and emotions are being powerfully shaped.

The kind of stimulation and interaction the child receives— touching, holding, rocking, talking, showing — determines the permanent development of the brain. While learning continues throughout life, this brain development proceeds at an astounding pace in the first several years.¹⁵

Recent brain research is confirmed by years of behavioral research comparing children who had good nutrition, stimulation, and nurturing when they were babies with others not so lucky. These nurturing factors have a substantial impact on brain function at age twelve, and an even greater impact by age fifteen.¹⁶

The child care programs which have proven most effective in preventing future delinquency and crime are those that supplement quality developmental day care with home visits to coach parents in child-rearing skills.¹⁷ For example:

High/Scope Preschool Program. In Ypsilanti, Michigan, the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation randomly divided low-income three- and four year-olds into two groups. Half received no special services, while the others were enrolled in a quality preschool program, including a weekly home visit, until they started kindergarten. When the children reached age 27, arrest records showed that those who had received quality preschooling were only one-fifth as likely to be "chronic offenders," with more than four arrests.¹⁸

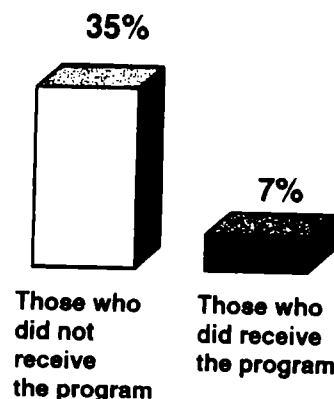
In other words, those who were denied the quality preschool and parenting education visitor program as preschoolers were five times more likely to become chronic lawbreakers in adulthood!

Syracuse University Family Development Program. Researchers found that subsequent delinquency was cut dramatically when families were provided educational child care, parenting-education home visits, and other services beginning prenatally and continuing until the children began elementary school. Ten years later:

Educational Child Care Reduces Future Crime

At-Risk 3 & 4 year olds who didn't receive the preschool and weekly home visits were five times more likely to become chronic offenders (more than 4 arrests) by age 27.

Chronic Lawbreakers at Age 27



High/Scope Perry Preschool Program

Kids Denied Quality Child Care Compiled Serious Criminal Records:

Crimes Committed* Ten Years After
the Program Ended, (Ages 13-16).

Those who did receive the program	Those who did not receive the program
Juvenile Delinquency	Juvenile Del. Juvenile Del. Juvenile Del. Criminal Mischief Violation of Probat. Petit Larceny Petit Larceny Burglary Attempted Assault Robbery Robbery Assault Sexual Assault

* Excludes non-crime "Ungovernable" cases where the juvenile court has ruled the child is out of the control of adults.

Syracuse University Family Development Program

- Among those children who had not received the early childhood services, nearly one in five had already been charged with offenses. Nearly 1 in 10 were already "chronic offenders," with more than four arrests or charges of being ungovernable. And, as the inset shows, many of these offenses were serious.

- Among those children who *had* received the extra services, only one in twenty had even been charged with being ungovernable, and only 1.5% had actually been delinquent.¹⁹

In other words, failing to provide these babies and toddlers with good educational child care and related services multiplied by ten times the risk that they would become delinquent as teens.

Of course, the benefits of these programs are not limited to crime prevention. When the High/Scope toddlers became adults, for example, they were far better able to support themselves and their families than those left out of the program. Among males, the children who received preschool and home visitor services were eight times more likely to earn over \$24,000 a year.²⁰

While earnings were lower for females, nearly three times as many of the pre-schooled females as of those

left out of the program (48% vs. 18%) were earning more than \$12,000 a year. Those who received preschool and home visits as toddlers were also 25% less likely ever to have received welfare or other means-tested social services as adults.²¹

Females who had participated in the preschool program were two and a half times more likely to earn a high school diploma (84% vs. 35%), five times more likely to be married at age 27 (40% vs. 8%) and had one-third fewer out-of-wedlock births than the control group.²²

But the bottom line for law enforcement is that providing these proven "right-start" services dramatically reduces the risk that children will grow up to become criminals. Failing to provide kids with these services sharply increases crime and costs lives.

Because it is difficult and expensive to follow toddlers for ten years after their participation in an early childhood program ends (as in the Syracuse study), and even harder to follow them for the 24

High/Scope Perry Preschool

Outcomes at age 27		Perry	Controls
All	Chronic Offending	7%	35%
Females	Earn > \$12,000/year	48%	18%
Females	High School Diploma	84%	35%
Females	Married at age 27	40%	8%
Males	Earn > \$24,000/year	42%	6%
Females	Receiving Gov. \$	26%	59%

years of the High/Scope Perry study, few other studies have been able to directly measure the impact of early childhood investments on delinquency and arrests. But other studies do show that quality early education programs, especially when combined with a family support/parenting education component, have a positive impact on children's ability to get along with others and work to reduce other anti-social behavior.²³

These results are not limited to small, model programs. For example, North Carolina's pioneering Smart Start program is spending \$78 million a year on enhancing access to quality child care and other services for children under six. A new study by the University of North Carolina's Frank Porter Graham Center shows that children in the child care centers receiving substantial quality-improvement help from Smart Start were only about half as likely to have serious behavior problems in kindergarten.²⁴

The flip side of that statement is equally telling: Kids in centers not receiving the Smart Start services were nearly **twice** as likely to be disruptive in kindergarten.²⁵ This is important because research consistently shows that children who exhibit problem behaviors in the early grades are at far greater risk than other children of becoming teen delinquents and adult criminals.²⁶

A nationwide study of child care confirms the point that quality matters when it comes to problem behaviors later in life. *The Children of the Cost Quality Study Go to School* research was conducted in four different states by a team from four different universities. The study first rated child care centers for quality. Years later, when the children who had been in the various centers were eight years old, their behavior was evaluated.

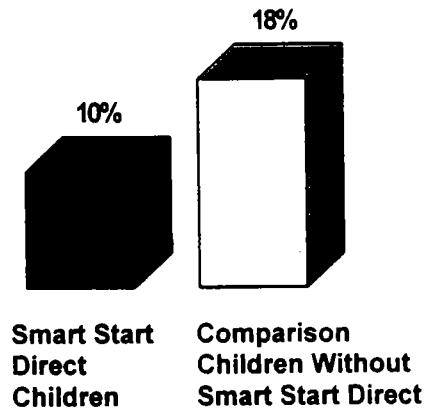
Children of high school-educated mothers who received *good* quality child care had no more behavior problems than the children of college-educated mothers. But, children of high school-educated mothers from *poor* quality child care had significantly more behavior problems.²⁷

Taken as a whole, these research breakthroughs make clear that "early care and nurture have a decisive, long-lasting impact on how people develop, their ability to learn, and their capacity to regulate their own emotions."²⁸ It is to our distinct advantage to put the teachings of this science to work.

Problem Behaviors Cut in Half By North Carolina's Smart Start:

Comparison children were almost twice as likely to score poorly on behavior problems in Kindergarten as kids who attended Smart Start centers that received all the quality supports (Smart Start Direct).

Children with High Scores for Problem Behaviors

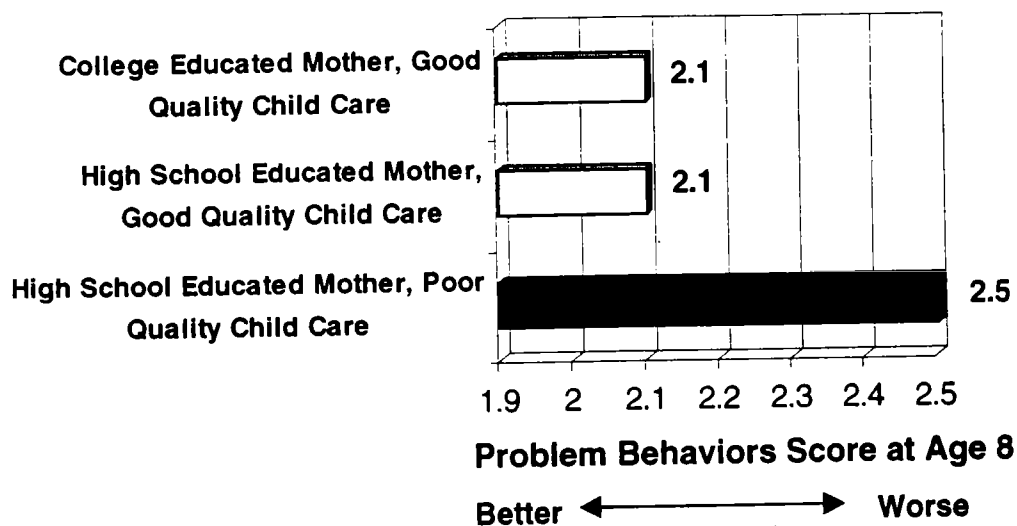


Frank Porter Graham Center

'Children who exhibit problem behaviors in the early grades are at far greater risk than other children of becoming teen delinquents and adult criminals'

Quality Child Care Prevents School Behavior Problems:

At age 8, at-risk children who had been in *good* child care centers in the years before they started school had no more behavior problems than children of the best-educated mothers. But those at-risk kids who had been in *poor* quality child care centers had significantly higher behavior problems.



The Children of the Cost, Quality and Outcomes Study Go to School

2: Child Storage Isn't Child Care

High quality, educational child care programs cut crime. Mediocre child care doesn't, and research strongly indicates that poor quality care actually increases crime.

Of course, when their parents are working, nearly all preschool children will receive some kind of care, of whatever quality. Marriott Corporation executive Donna Klein reports that every day she finds children of service workers in hotel lobbies and dangerous cleaning supply rooms, because their low-wage working parents are unable to find decent child care at an affordable price.²⁹ Other parents may take their children to family day care homes in which a provider trying to make a living while keeping fees down is caring for too many babies and toddlers, or knows too little about child development to provide the nurturing and stimulation they need. As children reach school age, and sometimes even before, desperate parents may reluctantly leave them to "take care of themselves."

Recent research makes clear that "quality child care" must do far more than keep children safe from immediate physical injury. Good child care stimulates and nurtures children to maximize their healthy intellectual and emotional development.³⁰

We can no more afford to accept child care that is merely "custodial" than we could accept assigning some children to public schools that are "custodial" rather than "instructional".³¹

As the Committee for Economic Development, a group of business executives from major corporations, said, "All programs for children from birth to age five — whether designated as child care, early childhood education or preschool — should focus on their educational and developmental needs and take into account what children will need to succeed in school and in life."³²

The programs which have been proven to have the most substantial impact in reducing antisocial behavior, delinquency, and adult crime were quality programs. Staff-child ratios in such quality educational child care programs were one adult for every three or four infants and toddlers, or one adult for every six preschoolers; staff were well-trained and supervised;³³ and the programs included parenting-education components.

Just as high-quality care can markedly reduce the risk of delinquency and other unhappy outcomes, low-quality care leads to increased risk of such results.³⁴

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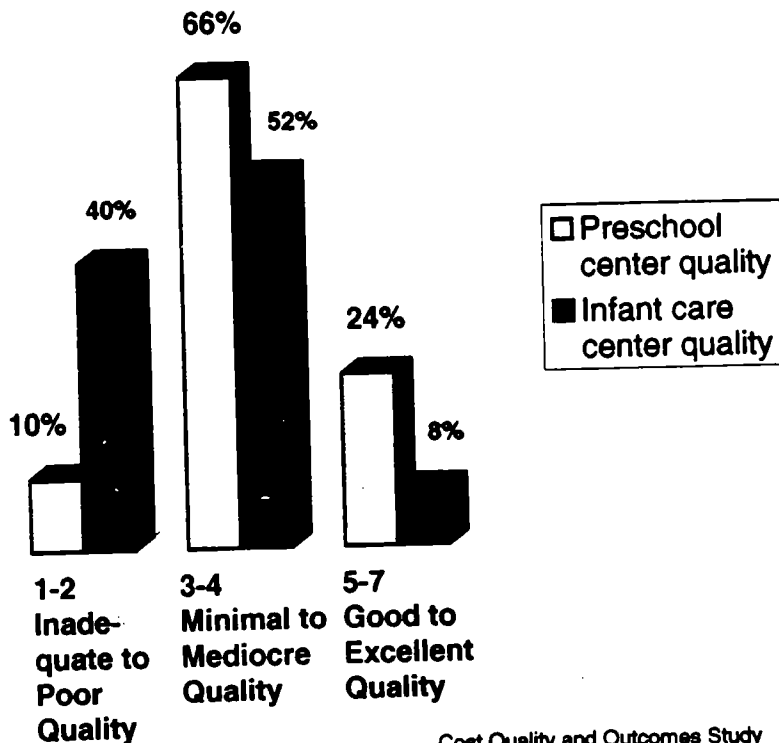
Unfortunately, much of the child care America's children are receiving is substandard. *The Cost, Quality, and Outcome Study* rated 400 randomly selected child care centers on a scale of 1 to 7 for the following characteristics: 1) Inadequate – children's need for health and safety are not met, there is no observed warmth or support from adults, and no learning is encouraged. 3) Minimal – children's basic health and safety needs are met, a little warmth and support is provided by adults, and a few learning experiences are provided; 5) Good – health and safety needs are fully met, warmth and support is provided for all children, and learning is encouraged in many ways through interesting, fun activities. 7) Excellent – all of the characteristics of good care are present, and children are encouraged to become independent, teachers plan for children's individual learning needs, and adults have close, personal relationships with each child.³⁵

The study found that 1 in ten preschool centers and fully 4 in ten infant care centers were of such poor quality (scoring 1-2 on their scale) that they may jeopardize the children's development. In contrast, on average only 14% of all the centers studied achieved developmentally adequate quality (scoring 5-7).³⁶

Of *unregulated* family day care, 3% is of good quality, and of *regulated* family day care, 12% is of good quality.³⁷

A Critical Shortage of Quality Child Care

Quality ratings of preschool and infant child care centers. (The quality ratings are explained in the text).



3: Too Many Families Can't Afford Adequate Child Care

Today, in large part because so many parents cannot afford quality care, millions of children are in child care so inferior in quality that it not only fails to produce positive results but may actually damage their development.³⁸

As this decade began, the Committee for Economic Development declared, "The lack of availability of quality child care that is developmentally appropriate, has educational value, and is affordable has created a crisis of national proportions that affects most families but hits low-income families the hardest."³⁹

Into the new millennium, that crisis has escalated.

Today, only 23% of all families with children younger than age 6 have one parent working and one at home.⁴⁰ One out of four children lives with only one parent,⁴¹ and half of all children can now expect to live an average of at least five years in a single-parent family.⁴²

Child care is expensive. In fact, a survey by the Children's Defense Fund and the National Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies found that: "The average annual cost of child care for a 4-year-old in an urban center is more than the average annual cost of public college tuition in almost every state. In some cities child care costs *twice* as much as college tuition."⁴³

The report concluded, "The average annual cost for a 4-year-old in a child care center exceeds \$4,000 in over two-thirds of 47 cities surveyed and is more than \$5,000 in one-third of the cities... The cost of care for infants is even higher. The average cost of center care for a 12-month-old is above \$5,500 in half the cities surveyed, including 11 urban areas where child care center costs for an infant average more than \$7,000 per year."⁴⁴

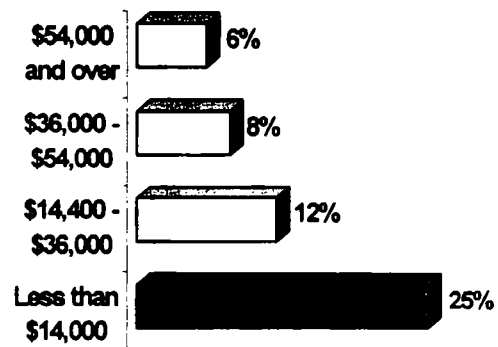
These are average costs. Experts estimate that quality care for infants and toddlers in many cities can rarely be found for less than \$10,000 a year.⁴⁵

Especially at the lower end of the average range, the quality of much of the care provided is woefully inadequate.⁴⁶ It is nearly impossible for child care centers to provide necessary staff-to-child ratios and group sizes, and pay enough to retain appropriately trained staff, without

'The average annual cost of child care for a 4-year-old in an urban center is more than the average annual cost of public college tuition in almost every state'

Low Income Families Pay One Quarter of Their Income for Child Care

The percentage of family income going for child care (of families who pay for any type of care).



The Census Bureau

charging higher fees.⁴⁷

Census Bureau data show that, of families paying for child care, families with incomes over \$54,000 a year are spending 6% of their income on child care. But families with less than \$14,000 annual income are spending on average fully 25% of their income on child care. Even with that huge portion of their income going to child care, poor families are able to spend only half as much on child care as families with incomes over \$54,000 per year.⁴⁸

**'How can a single
parent with two
children working full
time at \$10,500 a year
pay for child care that
can easily cost \$12,000
a year?'**

How can a single parent with two children, working full time at \$10,500 a year pay for child care that can easily cost \$12,000 a year?⁴⁹ Even two parents making \$21,000 a year, cannot afford that. Clearly, unless government helps, quality child care is simply not an available option for most of the families whose children are most at risk.

Today, quality child care and after-school programs are financially out of reach for millions of America's most at-risk children and youth. Young families, most of whom are still near the lowest earning levels of their working lives, can no more afford to pay for quality child care than they could afford to pay the full cost of the education we provide through public schools.

High-quality child care and child development programs are least available to those who derive the most benefit from them — poor children.⁵⁰

Research shows that children whose mothers have lower levels of education receive the greatest benefits from high quality child care, and are most sensitive to the negative effects of poor quality care. For example, one study shows that, when they start first grade, middle-class children have been exposed to an average of 1,000 to 1,700 hours of one-on-one picture book reading, but that the average for low-income children is only 25 hours!⁵¹

Among those children from low- and moderate-income families who are enrolled in child care programs, the services their families are able to afford are typically inadequate. As the Carnegie Corporation's Task Force on Learning in the Primary Grades concluded: "With the notable exception of Head Start and some exemplary state-funded programs, programs attended by lower-income children do not ordinarily provide the full range of child development, health, and parent services that help children get ready for school."⁵²

With 35% of America's children reaching school unprepared to succeed,⁵³ schools and teachers too often are overwhelmed, jeopardizing the development and education of even those children who are adequately prepared.⁵⁴

From a law enforcement perspective, the child care crisis is especially severe because it strikes hardest at those most vulnerable — at-risk children. When we shortchange their child care, we increase the risk they will grow up to pose a threat to the rest of us.

4: Federal and State Governments Fall Short of the Investment Needed to Protect Public Safety

State and local governments long have shouldered the cost of public schools from kindergarten to high school and much of the cost of state university systems. But when it comes to child care, parenting education, and after-school programs, government help for struggling working parents has been disastrously inadequate.

The federal government assists families in obtaining child care primarily through:

1. The Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), provides states with funds which can be used to help families making less than 85% of the state's median income pay for child care. Most states, in practice, set an eligibility ceiling lower than 85% of median income. In order to receive the full federal CCDBG allocation, states must match a portion of the funding, and they may add additional funding. The resulting pool of federal and state funds is the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**

Families receiving this assistance are free to choose child care provided by a relative or neighbor, a child care center, or someone who provides child care in the provider's home. The average federal subsidy for the children served is about \$66 per week.⁵⁵

States design their own programs to spend these funds as each sees fit, with virtually no federal requirements attached.⁵⁶ All states currently have established a sliding scale, under which the parents pay a greater portion of the cost of child care as their income approaches the eligibility ceiling, but the scale itself varies widely from one state to another.

Federal CCDBG and state funding for CCDF are woefully inadequate. A recent study by the Department of Health and Human Services found that nine in ten eligible children with working parents — 13.2 million of the 14.7 million eligible—get nothing from the Child Care and Development Fund, and the need is far from being met by other state or federal programs.⁵⁷

An Urban Institute study of child care for low-income families in six communities (Bath, NY; Birmingham, AL; Boulder, CO; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; and San Francisco, CA) found that a low-income family with no welfare history, despite eligibility for child care subsidies, would find no funds available to them in five of the six communities.⁵⁸ Although families moving from welfare to work must be provided with transitional child care assistance, that assistance ends after one year, at

'Nine in ten eligible children with working parents — 13.2 million of 14.7 million eligible — get nothing from the Child Care and Development Fund, and the need is far from being met by other state or federal programs'

which point they may be unable to get assistance from any other source.⁵⁹ A recent Center for Law and Social Policy review of available state surveys found that, "In all of the states with data on this topic, less than 50% of the responding families that have left welfare and are now working are receiving child care assistance. In most of the study sites, utilization is 30% or less." The review also found that in the few studies that asked these families about awareness, 40% or more of the families were unaware the subsidies were even available."⁶⁰

2. Head Start. The Head Start program, which began in 1965, provides comprehensive education, social and emotional development programs, physical and mental health and nutrition services, and parent involvement for children whose families are below the poverty line. It serves primarily 3- and 4-year-olds. The federal government sets minimum standards, but funds hundreds of community-based grantees — nonprofit organizations and school systems—to provide services.

Because of inadequate funding, Head Start today can serve only half of the three- and four-year olds eligible for the program.

**'Because of
inadequate funding
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serve only half of the
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olds eligible for the
program'**

The latest figures for 1999 show that approximately two thirds of Head Start families had at least one parent working, and almost half are working full time. About half of those who rely on Head Start indicate they need full time, full year child care.⁶¹ Nevertheless, Head Start programs have been forced by inadequate funding to continue providing less than the nine-hour-a-day programs that full-time working parents typically need. In fact, only about 13% percent of Head Start programs provide full day programs.⁶²

3. Early Head Start was created to provide comprehensive child development and family support services to low-income babies and toddlers from birth to age three. Its first 68 grants to community-based service providers were awarded late in 1995. In Fiscal Year 1999, Early Head Start served 39,000 children, out of a total of nearly three million eligible youngsters.⁶³

4. Tax Credits. The Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) allows parents who need child care in order to work to claim an income tax credit for a part of their child care expenses for children younger than thirteen. While well-intentioned, the program that costs the government \$2.5 billion a year in forgone revenue has two serious flaws. While this credit is of value, it provides very little help to those families who most need it.

- The amount that went to families with under \$40,000 in household income in 1996 averaged \$409 a family.⁶⁴ In most cities, that's less than the cost of one month's child care for one child.⁶⁵

- The poorest families (those with income so low they owe no income

tax, or little tax) get no or little benefit from a tax credit. Consequently, of every \$100 in federal tax credits, only \$2.40 helps families with incomes under \$15,000, and \$97.60 goes to families with incomes higher than \$15,000.⁶⁶ In fact, about \$40 of every \$100 goes to families making over \$50,000.⁶⁷

The other substantial federal tax provision subsidizing child care, the Dependent Care Assistance Plan, allows an employee to set aside up to \$5,000 per year in non-taxed income for child care expenses. These credits, totaling \$890 million in fiscal year 1998,⁶⁸ were even more heavily tilted toward upper-income taxpayers.⁶⁹

5. State Funded Preschool Programs and State Funded Head Start.

Some states have made important commitments to early childhood care and development programs. Kentucky's statewide Family Resource Centers, based on the Schools of the 21st Century model, provide all-day educational child care for 3,4, and 5-year olds. North Carolina's pioneering Smart Start program initiated by Governor Jim Hunt; Ohio's Families and Children First Initiative, launched by former Governor George V. Voinovich; and Georgia's universal access pre-kindergarten program for 4-year olds are all making critical contributions to helping children in those states get a solid start.

Still, the amount spent by states nationwide on Pre-K and state funded Head Start programs is just \$1.7 billion and reaches only about 700,000 kids.⁷⁰ Since many of the children served by these often more universal programs are not from low-income families, the number of low-income children served is even less. So despite such pathbreaking work by some states, both state and federal investment has fallen lamentably and tragically short of what America's children and the public safety demand.

A Growing Crisis

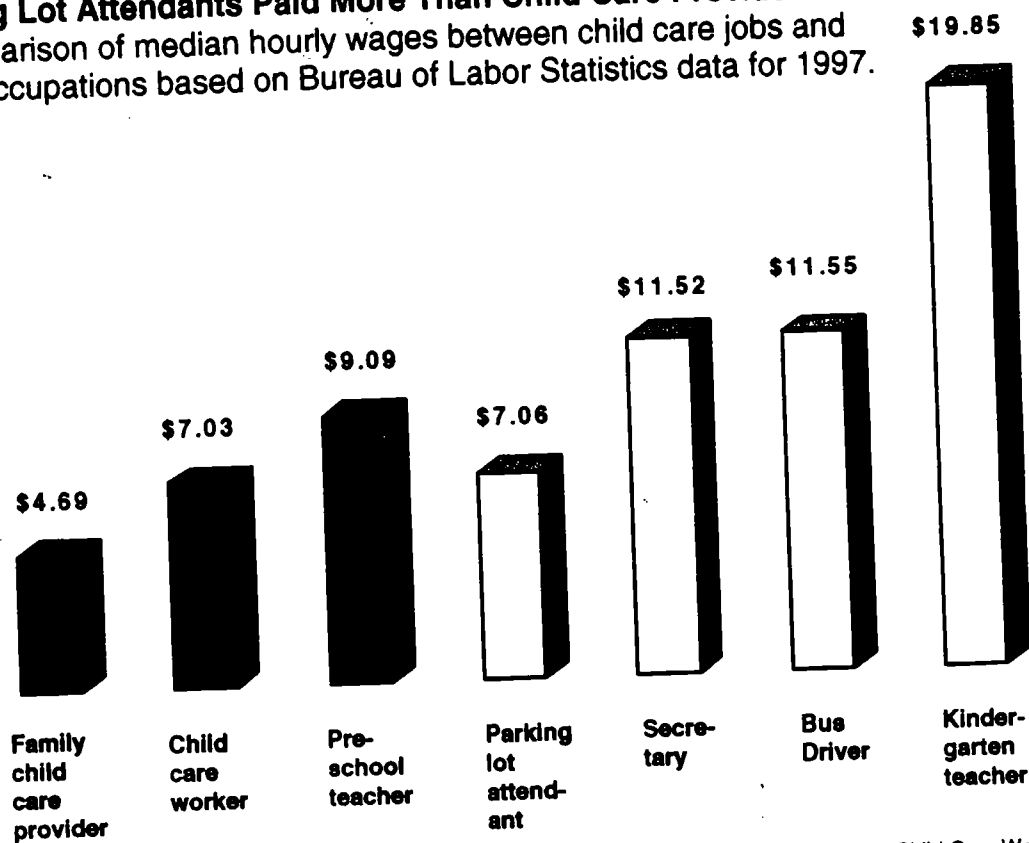
Even with modest efforts on the state and federal level to increase funding, America faces a child care crisis. Fueled by the welfare-to-work-movement and an expanding economy, demand for child care is booming just as experienced workers are quitting to take higher-paying jobs in other fields.

Salaries for child care workers in centers fall below those for parking lot attendants. Income for providers working in their homes is even lower.⁷¹ As a consequence, workers are quitting in droves.⁷² The Center for the Child Care Workforce reports that turnover among workers was 30% in 1997.⁷³ Compounding the problem is the fact that many of the workers leaving child care have a high level of education much in demand in the soaring economy. This is not just an economic problem, "What we experience as turnover, children experience as loss."⁷⁴

**'What we experience
as turnover, children
experience as loss'**

Parking Lot Attendants Paid More Than Child Care Providers

A comparison of median hourly wages between child care jobs and other occupations based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data for 1997.



Center for the Child Care Workforce

5: Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish Policy Choices: Wasting Money and Lives

Do investments like these in quality early-childhood education bust budgets — or save money?

Rutgers University economist Steven Barnett has estimated that the High/Scope Perry Preschool Program produced nearly \$150,000 per participant in savings from reduced crime alone.⁷⁵ Even after discounting these savings to take into account interest which could have been earned on the preschool investment while the High/Scope toddlers were growing up, Barnett concluded that the net savings were more than \$70,000 per participant in crime-related savings alone, and a total of \$88,000 once welfare, tax and other savings are included.⁷⁶

In short, every dollar invested in the High/Scope Perry program returned \$7.16 to the public. These savings count only the benefits to the public at large — in reduced costs of crime, welfare and remedial education and in added revenues from taxes paid when the preschoolers became adult workers—without even taking into account the enormous direct benefits to the kids themselves.⁷⁷

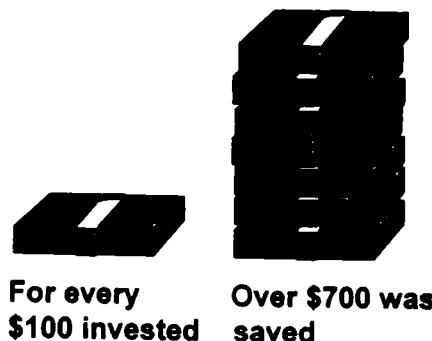
Barnett estimates that the cost to society of failing to provide at least two years of quality early-childhood care and education to low-income children is approximately \$100,000 per child, totaling about \$400 billion for all poor children now under five.⁷⁸

A recent RAND Corporation study found that even after excluding all benefits to crime victims and other citizens, and discounting to account for alternative investments, savings to government alone from providing the High/Scope services would come to twice the program's costs.⁷⁹

Economists, looking at this, other research and their own analyses have concluded that spending on early childhood programs are the best investments government can make in education. As James Heckman at the University of Chicago puts it, "Skills [including social skills] acquired early on make later learning easier."⁸⁰ William Gale and Isabel V. Sawhill of the Brookings Institution, write that investing in early childhood education provides government and society "with estimated rates of return that would make a venture capitalist envious."⁸¹

Educational Child Care Saves Taxpayers' Money

Even after accounting for inflation, over seven dollars was saved by the public for every dollar invested in a preschool and home visitation program.



High/Scope Perry Preschool

**'Investing in early
childhood education
provides government
and society with
estimated rates of
return that would make
a venture capitalist
envious'**

A 1997 study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that each high-risk youth prevented from adopting a life of crime could save the country between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million.⁸²

The Committee for Economic Development summed up the bottom line this way as it called for a greater investment in educational child care programs:

"Education is an investment, not an expense. If we can ensure that all children are born healthy and develop the skills and knowledge they need to be productive, self-supporting adults, whatever is spent on their development and education will be returned many times over in higher productivity, incomes, and taxes, and in lower costs for welfare, health care, crime, and myriad other economic and social problems."⁸³

The bottom line: investments in quality child development and after-school programs are money-savers, not budget-busters.

"The question is not whether we can afford these programs, it is whether we can afford to jeopardize the safety of millions of Americans and saddle future generations with the cost of failing to make these proven investments today. When child care and after-school programs save dollars and cut crime, why shouldn't our federal and state governments provide the funding that will enable communities to get the job done?"

Elliot L. Richardson:
Former U.S. Attorney General and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

6: From Experts in Child Development and the Front Lines of the Battle Against Crime: A Call for Action

The people on the front lines fighting crime are less concerned with political ideology than with hard-nosed practical solutions. They insist on doing what really works to fight crime.

Everyone agrees, of course, that dangerous criminals need to be locked up. But the people who work day-in and day-out to track down, arrest, and prosecute criminals know that this vital defense is only a stop-gap measure. So do crime victims.

Today, hundreds of our nation's most distinguished police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and crime victims have joined with experts in child development in calling on all public officials to protect the public safety by providing all infants, toddlers and preschool children access to quality child care at a price their parents can afford.

National and state law enforcement organizations have joined in the call for educational child care for all children. The Major Cities (Police) Chiefs organization, the Police Executive Research Forum, the National District Attorneys Association, The National Sheriffs Association, and law enforcement associations in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Arizona and California have called on government to guarantee all kids access to child care as a necessary step to reduce crime.

That means child care with enough well-trained staff to ensure that young children receive the nurturing and stimulating environment they need to start school ready to succeed and to learn the core values that begin to develop in the first years of life. To be most effective in reducing crime, quality child care and development programs for at-risk families should be linked to parent education and family support.

At the federal level, this means we should be assuring that our most at-risk babies and toddlers receive the care they need from birth to age three through Early Head Start and other quality programs. It means we should be assuring that Head Start has enough funding to serve all the low-income children who need it, and provide full-day, high-quality, year-round care for the children of working parents. And it means sufficient increases in funding for educational child care programs so that all families will have the help they need to access quality care.

It means states should sharply increase their own investments in educational child care and development programs to help their children get the right start.

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Conclusion

**'A gaping crime
prevention deficit'**

Our federal and state governments are falling far short of the investments in child care needed to meet their responsibility to protect the public safety. That shortfall is part of a gaping crime-prevention deficit that jeopardizes the safety of every American.

It is time that leaders at the state and federal levels lay out a plan to eliminate that deficit. No responsibility of federal and state governments is more fundamental than protecting the public safety.

That responsibility simply cannot be met without providing communities with the resources to assure that all families, especially those whose children are most at risk of going astray, have access to quality child care at a price they can afford.

"We need to start fighting crime in the high chair, not the electric chair."

George Sweat:
former Police Chief of Winston-Salem, North Carolina

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Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



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WHAT

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is a bipartisan, nonprofit anti-crime organization led by America's best-known police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and victims of violence.

WHO

FIGHT CRIME is led by National and State Advisory Committees that include over six hundred police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and victims of violence. One of the founding members was former Attorney General Elliot Richardson. Present leaders include the presidents of the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Union of Police Associations, and the Police Executive Research Forum. The victims of violence include Marc Klaas, whose daughter Polly was abducted and murdered in California, and Jean Lewis, president of the National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children.

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' Crime and Violence Prevention Resource Council includes leading experts in criminology, child development and law enforcement.

HOW

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS:

- Develops policy recommendations and analyzes the crime-prevention impact of public policy proposals.
- Conducts local, state and national public education efforts about effective crime prevention programs.
- Builds national, state and local leadership committees of police, prosecutors and crime survivors as well as resource councils of experts in fields such as child and youth development, criminology and law enforcement.
- Builds grassroots networks of individuals committed to educating their own neighbors and public officials.
- Serves as an information clearinghouse for journalists, policy-makers and the public.

BACKGROUND

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS was launched in July, 1996.

**For more information on
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AGENDA

10am: Meet and Greet in Blue Room

10:15 HRC speaks
Dr. T. Berry Brazelton (4-5 min.)
Sen. Chris Dodd (2 min.)
Sheriff Patrick J. Sullivan (3 min.)
Sen. Jim Jeffords (2 min.) ??????????
Rep. Ben Cardin (2 min.)
Olivia Goldin - HHS
Eric Holder - DOJ

ATTENDEES

Child care advocates

Children's Defense Fund (Danielle Ewen)

Joan Lombardi

NAEYC (Adele Robinson)

National Black Child Development Institute (Andrea Young)

National Women's Law Center (Cristina Firvida)

Center for Child Care Workforce (Nicole Gerber)

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

Commissioner Paul Evans

Dr. Lawrence Sherman

Bill Bratton

Sandy Newman

Bill Christeson

Jerry Sanders (?)

Karen Hein, William T. Grant Foundation

Peter Kovler, Blum-Kovler Foundation

Joshua Sparrow (Friend of Brazelton)

Administration - 6

Mary Bourdette

Additional HHS staffer

(2) DOJ staffers

Administrators

Barbara?

Barbara? Aneal Parker

May Day

Congress - 2 each - (4)

3 staffers (one per Member)

David Koshgarian (Cardin)

Jeanne Ireland (Dodd)

Wendy

WH -

Bruce Reed

Erie Liu

Barbara Chow

Shirley Sagawa

Sarah Wilson

Wendy amongs
who is coming
with Holder & Goldin
they can each bring 3 people

Save 6 seats
child care advocates
white middle age women
Seat in front

MEET AND GREET

Members (Dodd, Jeffords, and Cardin)

Brazelton and friend

Holder

Golden

Sheriff Sullivan

Commissioner Evans

Bratton

Newman (?) (do we then have to do Sherman?)

STAKEOUT

Brazelton

Sheriff Sullivan

Commissioner Evans

Asst. Sect. Golden

Larry Sherman

Sandy Newman

Joan Lombardi

Adele Robinson (?)

Final Version

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report From

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

by

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Sanford A. Newman
President
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

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Copies may also be ordered by sending \$12 for postage and handling to FIGHT CRIME:
INVEST IN KIDS, Child Care Report, 2000 P Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

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America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

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Key Findings:

- 1. Federal, state and local governments could greatly reduce crime and violence by assuring families access to good educational child care programs for babies, toddlers, and pre-school children.**
 - Denying at-risk children quality child development programs may multiply by five times our risk that they will be chronic lawbreakers as adults.
 - Boosting government investment in the quality of child care and development programs for at-risk young children can cut almost in half the number of children experiencing more serious behavior problems when the children start school. This lets schools focus on teaching, and reduces the risk that these children will grow up to be delinquent or violent as teens or adults.
 - At-risk young children who attend high-quality child care programs wind up with no more behavior problems at age eight than children of college-educated parents.
- 2. Low- and moderate-income working parents cannot pay what good child care programs cost any more than they could pay the full cost of sending their kids to public school.**
 - Adequate care for two children in a child care center easily costs over \$12,000 a year — about \$2,000 more than a full-time minimum wage worker earns.
 - In every state the cost for an infant to attend a good urban child care center is higher than the cost of tuition at a public university.
- 3. Governments are dropping the ball.**
 - Head Start, the principal federal child development program for children in poverty, is so under-funded that it can serve only half the eligible children, and can serve most of these for only part of the time parents are working.
 - The Child Care and Development Block Grant, designed to help low-income parents pay for child care, can serve only one out of ten eligible children, and provides funds too meager to purchase adequate care.
 - Some state initiatives, like Kentucky's Family Resource Centers, Georgia's universal access to pre-kindergarten programs for 4-year olds, North Carolina's Smart Start, and Ohio's Families and Children First initiative, are making critical contributions. But no state is yet close to meeting the full need for quality child care programs.
- 4. Investing now in quality child care and development programs will yield such crime reductions and other benefits that it will leave the government with more money for Social Security, tax cuts, or any other purpose in the years ahead.**

America's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy

A Report from

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

JANUARY 2000

Introduction

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is a national anti-crime organization led by hundreds of those on the front lines of the battle against crime and violence: police chiefs, sheriffs, police organization leaders, prosecutors, crime victims and those from whom murder has taken loved ones.

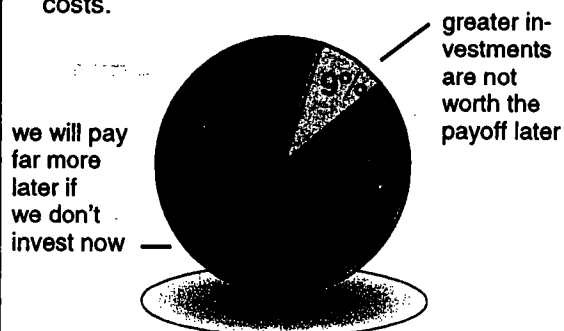
Our members are determined to put dangerous criminals behind bars. But we also know that no punishment after someone gets hurt can undo the agony crime leaves in its wake. When children don't get the right start in life, all of us are endangered. Good educational child care is one of our most powerful weapons against crime, while poor quality child care multiplies the risk that children will grow up to be a threat to every American family. Yet millions of eligible children are missing out on the help they need to get that right start in life.

In a recent survey of police chiefs conducted by George Mason University professors Stephen Masurofski and Scott Keeter, nearly nine of ten police chiefs said America could greatly reduce crime by expanding educational child care programs and after-school programs. Nine out of ten said that if America doesn't boost investments in child care programs now, it will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs.¹

When police chiefs were asked to rate various strategies "on their value as a crime prevention tool," educational child care was given the highest rating for effectiveness by three to ten times more chiefs than such alternatives as trying more juveniles as adults, building more juvenile detention facilities, or installing more metal detectors in schools.²

Police Chiefs Say Child Care Will Reduce Crime, Save Money

9 out of 10 agreed: "If America does not make greater investments in after-school and educational child care programs to help children and youth now, we will pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs."



George Mason University Survey

Just the Facts Please

**'Failing to provide
those youngsters with
quality child care multi-
plied by five times the
risk that they would
become chronic law-
breakers'**

This report isn't about ideology or philosophy; it's about facts. Like other Americans, crime fighters hold a range of views on whether it would be desirable for more parents to leave the workforce to stay home with their children. The *fact* is most parents are working, and their children are in some form of child care.³ Their tender minds and emotions are being powerfully shaped by the quality of that care.⁴

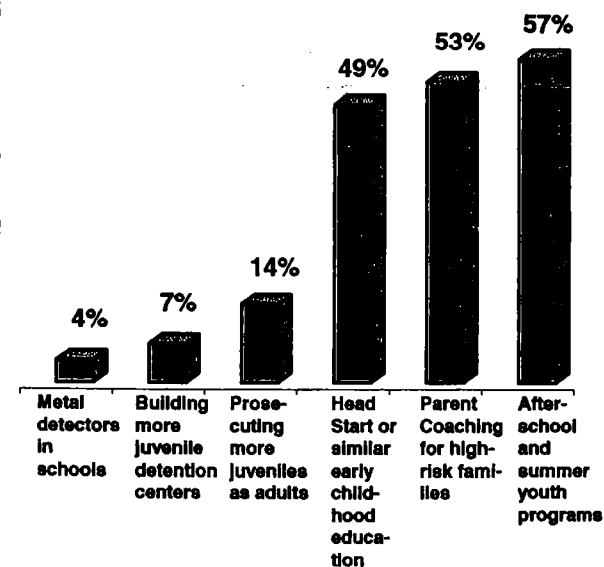
The issue for law enforcement is whether the care the children receive while their parents are working will be good enough to help the kids get a good start in life, or whether it will be care that damages their development and ultimately endangers the public safety. Wishful thinking won't save lives. Good educational child care will.

The time for philosophical debate about whether such investments "might work" is past. The proof is in, and the facts are clear.

The Good News: Educational Child Care Prevents Crime and Violence

Police Chiefs Give High Priority to Child Care and After-School Programs

The chiefs were asked to rate these strategies on a 1 to 5 scale as crime prevention tools. For each strategy, the chart shows the percentage of chiefs who gave it the highest rating.



George Mason University Survey

Educational child care yields extraordinary returns, saving lives and even saving tax dollars.⁵ Nurturing, stimulating child care teaches youngsters to get along with others, to care about others, and to start school ready to succeed, and helps them become the contributing citizens and good neighbors we all want them to be.

Powerful evidence from one study after another proves that quality educational child care in the first years of life can greatly reduce the risk that today's babies and toddlers will become tomorrow's violent teens and adults.⁶

For example, in one study, half of a group of at-risk 3- and 4- year-olds were randomly assigned to be in the High/Scope Perry preschool program until they started kindergarten. Twenty-two years later, those who had been left out were five times more likely to have become chronic lawbreakers, with five or more arrests.

In other words, failing to provide those youngsters with quality child care multiplied by five times the risk — every American's risk — that they would become chronic lawbreakers.⁷

Not only are we missing the opportunity to pre-

vent crime, our child care policies may be creating conditions that will lead to greater crime in the future. Crucial new research shows that inadequate child care—the only kind millions of families can afford—can actually multiply the danger that at-risk children will grow up with problem behaviors that can lead to later crime and violence against you and your family.⁸

The Bad News: Millions of Working Families Can't Afford Adequate Child Care.

Today, millions of children are getting child care so inadequate it should be called child storage.

Even though many child care teachers are working for poverty wages, often with little training and high turnover, full day child care for two children can easily cost \$12,000 per year.⁹ That's way out of reach for parents making \$10,500 a year at full-time minimum wage jobs, and for millions of other struggling families.

These families—mostly young and still near the lowest earning levels of their working lives—can no more afford to pay for adequate child care during these years than they could pay the full cost of the education we provide in our public schools.

Protecting the Public Safety Requires Child Care Help for Families.

Just as government couldn't meet its responsibility to protect the public safety without providing public schooling, it can't protect the public safety without assuring that adequate educational child care is accessible to every family.

- The Head Start child development program remains so under-funded it can serve less than half of the three- and four-year-olds eligible for that program, and usually for just half of their parents' work day, for only part of the year.¹⁰
- Programs like Early Head Start, designed for kids under three, have funds to serve only a tiny fraction of the babies and toddlers who need them.¹¹
- The Child Care and Development Fund, which assists communities in helping working families afford adequate child care, can serve only one in ten of those families that are eligible,¹² and provides them with stipends so meager that adequate care usually remains out of reach.¹³ In addition, this money can be spent on unlicensed care, so there is even less assurance that this funding is being used for the type of quality child care that is needed for developing children.¹⁴

**'Inadequate child care
can actually multiply
the danger that at-risk
children will grow up
with problem behav-
iors that can lead to
later crime and
violence'**

**'The Child Care and
Development Fund can
serve only one in ten
of those families that
are eligible, and pro-
vides them with
stipends so meager
that adequate care
usually remains out of
reach'**

The Public Gets It.

Americans now realize that, if we want our families to be safe, we all have a stake in making sure that every working family has access to adequate educational child care programs. Polls conducted in July and August for FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS by the Opinion Research Corporation showed:

- By a margin of nine to one, Americans said crime could be greatly reduced by boosting investment in child care, after-school programs, and other similar programs.
- By a margin of three to one they would be prepared either to pay more in taxes or pass up a tax cut to provide kids with access to such programs.

When the American public was asked to pick among national priorities including paying off the debt, new highways, and the military, providing access to child care and after-school programs was picked as one of the two top priorities, in a virtual tie with shoring up Social Security and Medicare.

The People on the Front Lines Get It.

For those of us in Fight Crime: Invest in Kids who are on the front lines in the battle against crime and violence, the once-quiet crisis in child care is now noisy, pervasive, insistent and tragic. It screams through our police sirens rushing to yet another crime that didn't have to happen. We hear it in the sobs of the thousands of victims of violence and their families.

It's time for Elected Officials to Get It.

America has a tremendous opportunity. It can greatly reduce crime and violence by making sure that when parents are at work, children have access to quality educational child care. If we continue to pass up that opportunity, we will pay a tragic price. Make no mistake about it: our nation's child care crisis is a crime prevention crisis.

Sanford A. Newman
President
Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

1: Quality Educational Child Care Prevents Crime

Rigorous behavioral studies, hard experience and brain research tell the same story: in the first several years of life, children's intellects and emotions are being powerfully shaped.

The kind of stimulation and interaction the child receives— touching, holding, rocking, talking, showing — determines the permanent development of the brain. While learning continues throughout life, this brain development proceeds at an astounding pace in the first several years.¹⁵

Recent brain research is confirmed by years of behavioral research comparing children who had good nutrition, stimulation, and nurturing when they were babies with others not so lucky. These nurturing factors have a substantial impact on brain function at age twelve, and an even greater impact by age fifteen.¹⁶

The child care programs which have proven most effective in preventing future delinquency and crime are those that supplement quality developmental day care with home visits to coach parents in child-rearing skills.¹⁷ For example:

High/Scope Preschool Program. In Ypsilanti, Michigan, the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation randomly divided low-income three- and four year-olds into two groups. Half received no special services, while the others were enrolled in a quality preschool program, including a weekly home visit, until they started kindergarten. When the children reached age 27, arrest records showed that those who had received quality preschooling were only one-fifth as likely to be "chronic offenders," with more than four arrests.¹⁸

In other words, those who were denied the quality preschool and parenting education visitor program as preschoolers were five times more likely to become chronic lawbreakers in adulthood!

Syracuse University Family Development Program. Researchers found that subsequent delinquency was cut dramatically when families were provided educational child care, parenting-education home visits, and other services beginning prenatally and continuing until the children began elementary school. Ten years later:

Educational Child Care Reduces Future Crime

At-Risk 3 & 4 year olds who didn't receive the preschool and weekly home visits were five times more likely to become chronic offenders (more than 4 arrests) by age 27.

Chronic Lawbreakers at Age 27

35%



Those who did not receive the program

7%



Those who did receive the program

High/Scope Perry Preschool Program

Kids Denied Quality Child Care Compiled Serious Criminal Records:

Crimes Committed* Ten Years After
the Program Ended, (Ages 13-16).

Those who did receive the program	Those who did not receive the program
Juvenile Delinquency	Juvenile Del. Juvenile Del. Juvenile Del. Juvenile Del. Criminal Mischief Violation of Probat. Petit Larceny Petit Larceny Burglary Attempted Assault Robbery Robbery Assault Sexual Assault

* Excludes non-crime "Ungovernable" cases where the juvenile court has ruled the child is out of the control of adults.

Syracuse University Family Development Program

• Among those children who had not received the early childhood services, nearly one in five had already been charged with offenses. Nearly 1 in 10 were already "chronic offenders," with more than four arrests or charges of being ungovernable. And, as the inset shows, many of these offenses were serious.

• Among those children who *had* received the extra services, only one in twenty had even been charged with being ungovernable, and only 1.5% had actually been delinquent.¹⁹

In other words, failing to provide these babies and toddlers with good educational child care and related services multiplied by ten times the risk that they would become delinquent as teens.

Of course, the benefits of these programs are not limited to crime prevention. When the High/Scope toddlers became adults, for example, they were far better able to support themselves and their families than those left out of the program. Among males, the children who received preschool and home visitor services were eight times more likely to earn over \$24,000 a year.²⁰

While earnings were lower for females, nearly three times as many of the pre-schooled females as of those

left out of the program (48% vs. 18%) were earning more than \$12,000 a year. Those who received preschool and home visits as toddlers were also 25% less likely ever to have received welfare or other means-tested social services as adults.²¹

Females who had participated in the preschool program were two and a half times more likely to earn a high school diploma (84% vs. 35%), five times more likely to be married at age 27 (40% vs. 8%) and had one-third fewer out-of-wedlock births than the control group.²²

High/Scope Perry Preschool			
Outcomes at age 27		Perry	Controls
All	Chronic Offending	7%	35%
Females	Earn > \$12,000/year	48%	18%
Females	High School Diploma	84%	35%
Females	Married at age 27	40%	8%
Males	Earn > \$24,000/year	42%	6%
Females	Receiving Gov. \$	26%	59%

But the bottom line for law enforcement is that providing these proven "right-start" services dramatically reduces the risk that children will grow up to become criminals. Failing to provide kids with these services sharply increases crime and costs lives.

Because it is difficult and expensive to follow toddlers for ten years after their participation in an early childhood program ends (as in the Syracuse study), and even harder to follow them for the 24

years of the High/Scope Perry study, few other studies have been able to directly measure the impact of early childhood investments on delinquency and arrests. But other studies do show that quality early education programs, especially when combined with a family support/parenting education component, have a positive impact on children's ability to get along with others and work to reduce other anti-social behavior.²³

These results are not limited to small, model programs. For example, North Carolina's pioneering Smart Start program is spending \$78 million a year on enhancing access to quality child care and other services for children under six. A new study by the University of North Carolina's Frank Porter Graham Center shows that children in the child care centers receiving substantial quality-improvement help from Smart Start were only about half as likely to have serious behavior problems in kindergarten.²⁴

The flip side of that statement is equally telling: Kids in centers not receiving the Smart Start services were nearly twice as likely to be disruptive in kindergarten.²⁵ This is important because research consistently shows that children who exhibit problem behaviors in the early grades are at far greater risk than other children of becoming teen delinquents and adult criminals.²⁶

A nationwide study of child care confirms the point that quality matters when it comes to problem behaviors later in life. *The Children of the Cost Quality Study Go to School* research was conducted in four different states by a team from four different universities. The study first rated child care centers for quality. Years later, when the children who had been in the various centers were eight years old, their behavior was evaluated.

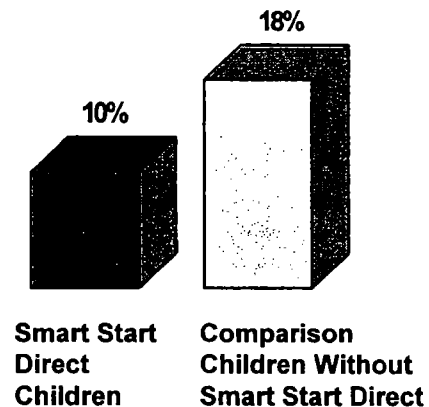
Children of high school-educated mothers who received *good* quality child care had no more behavior problems than the children of college-educated mothers. But, children of high school-educated mothers from *poor* quality child care had significantly more behavior problems.²⁷

Taken as a whole, these research breakthroughs make clear that "early care and nurture have a decisive, long-lasting impact on how people develop, their ability to learn, and their capacity to regulate their own emotions."²⁸ It is to our distinct advantage to put the teachings of this science to work.

Problem Behaviors Cut in Half By North Carolina's Smart Start:

Comparison children were almost twice as likely to score poorly on behavior problems in Kindergarten as kids who attended Smart Start centers that received all the quality supports (Smart Start Direct).

Children with High Scores for Problem Behaviors

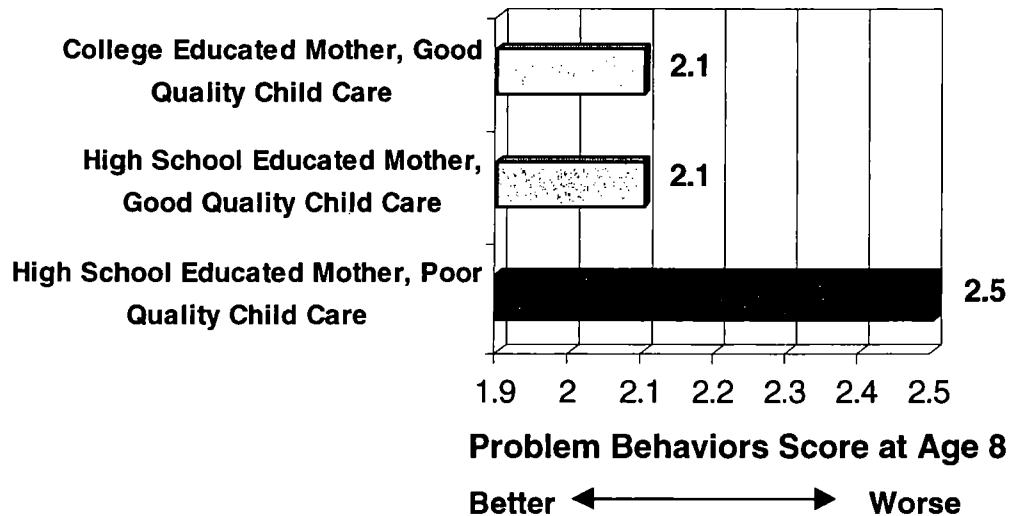


Frank Porter Graham Center

'Children who exhibit problem behaviors in the early grades are at far greater risk than other children of becoming teen delinquents and adult criminals'

Quality Child Care Prevents School Behavior Problems:

At age 8, at-risk children who had been in *good* child care centers in the years before they started school had no more behavior problems than children of the best-educated mothers. But those at-risk kids who had been in *poor* quality child care centers had significantly higher behavior problems.



The Children of the Cost, Quality and Outcomes Study Go to School

2: Child Storage Isn't Child Care

High quality, educational child care programs cut crime. Mediocre child care doesn't, and research strongly indicates that poor quality care actually increases crime.

Of course, when their parents are working, nearly all preschool children will receive some kind of care, of whatever quality. Marriott Corporation executive Donna Klein reports that every day she finds children of service workers in hotel lobbies and dangerous cleaning supply rooms, because their low-wage working parents are unable to find decent child care at an affordable price.²⁹ Other parents may take their children to family day care homes in which a provider trying to make a living while keeping fees down is caring for too many babies and toddlers, or knows too little about child development to provide the nurturing and stimulation they need. As children reach school age, and sometimes even before, desperate parents may reluctantly leave them to "take care of themselves."

Recent research makes clear that "quality child care" must do far more than keep children safe from immediate physical injury. Good child care stimulates and nurtures children to maximize their healthy intellectual and emotional development.³⁰

We can no more afford to accept child care that is merely "custodial" than we could accept assigning some children to public schools that are "custodial" rather than "instructional".³¹

As the Committee for Economic Development, a group of business executives from major corporations, said, "All programs for children from birth to age five — whether designated as child care, early childhood education or preschool — should focus on their educational and developmental needs and take into account what children will need to succeed in school and in life."³²

The programs which have been proven to have the most substantial impact in reducing antisocial behavior, delinquency, and adult crime were quality programs. Staff-child ratios in such quality educational child care programs were one adult for every three or four infants and toddlers, or one adult for every six preschoolers; staff were well-trained and supervised;³³ and the programs included parenting-education components.

Just as high-quality care can markedly reduce the risk of delinquency and other unhappy outcomes, low-quality care leads to increased risk of such results.³⁴

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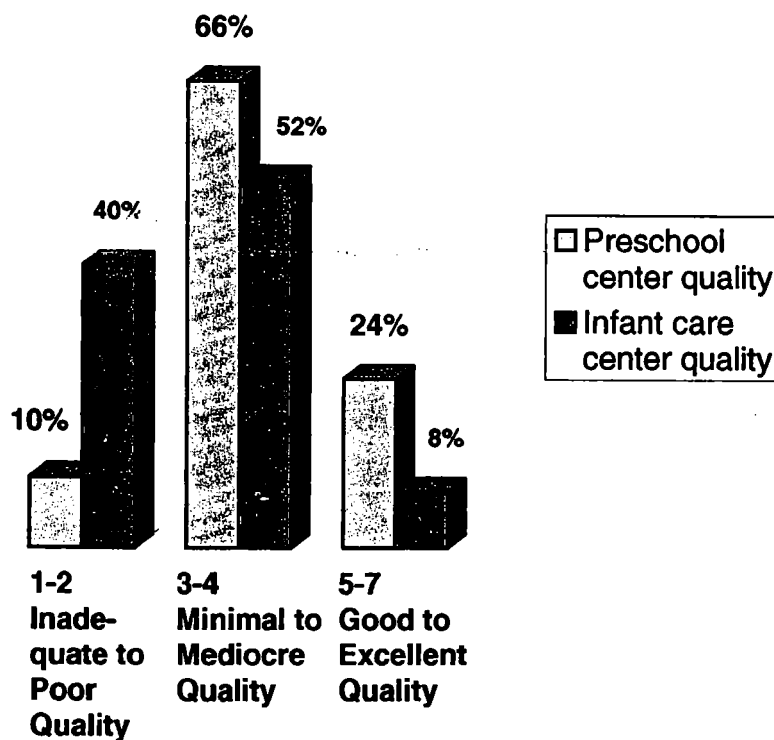
Unfortunately, much of the child care America's children are receiving is substandard. *The Cost, Quality, and Outcome Study* rated 400 randomly selected child care centers on a scale of 1 to 7 for the following characteristics: 1) Inadequate – children's need for health and safety are not met, there is no observed warmth or support from adults, and no learning is encouraged. 3) Minimal – children's basic health and safety needs are met, a little warmth and support is provided by adults, and a few learning experiences are provided; 5) Good – health and safety needs are fully met, warmth and support is provided for all children, and learning is encouraged in many ways through interesting, fun activities. 7) Excellent – all of the characteristics of good care are present, and children are encouraged to become independent, teachers plan for children's individual learning needs, and adults have close, personal relationships with each child.³⁵

The study found that 1 in ten preschool centers and fully 4 in ten infant care centers were of such poor quality (scoring 1-2 on their scale) that they may jeopardize the children's development. In contrast, on average only 14% of all the centers studied achieved developmentally adequate quality (scoring 5-7).³⁶

Of *unregulated* family day care, 3% is of good quality, and of regulated family day care, 12% is of good quality.³⁷

A Critical Shortage of Quality Child Care

Quality ratings of preschool and infant child care centers. (The quality ratings are explained in the text).



3: Too Many Families Can't Afford Adequate Child Care

Today, in large part because so many parents cannot afford quality care, millions of children are in child care so inferior in quality that it not only fails to produce positive results but may actually damage their development.³⁸

As this decade began, the Committee for Economic Development declared, "The lack of availability of quality child care that is developmentally appropriate, has educational value, and is affordable has created a crisis of national proportions that affects most families but hits low-income families the hardest."³⁹

Into the new millennium, that crisis has escalated.

Today, only 23% of all families with children younger than age 6 have one parent working and one at home.⁴⁰ One out of four children lives with only one parent,⁴¹ and half of all children can now expect to live an average of at least five years in a single-parent family.⁴²

Child care is expensive. In fact, a survey by the Children's Defense Fund and the National Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies found that: "The average annual cost of child care for a 4-year-old in an urban center is more than the average annual cost of public college tuition in almost every state. In some cities child care costs *twice* as much as college tuition."⁴³

The report concluded, "The average annual cost for a 4-year-old in a child care center exceeds \$4,000 in over two-thirds of 47 cities surveyed and is more than \$5,000 in one-third of the cities... The cost of care for infants is even higher. The average cost of center care for a 12-month-old is above \$5,500 in half the cities surveyed, including 11 urban areas where child care center costs for an infant average more than \$7,000 per year."⁴⁴

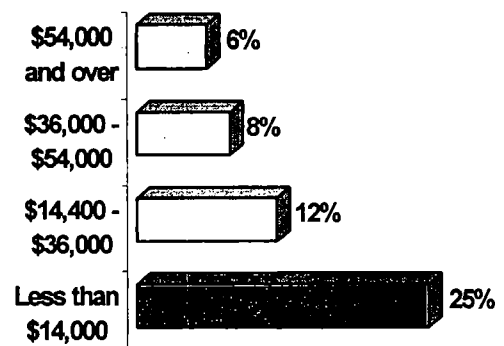
These are average costs. Experts estimate that quality care for infants and toddlers in many cities can rarely be found for less than \$10,000 a year.⁴⁵

Especially at the lower end of the average range, the quality of much of the care provided is woefully inadequate.⁴⁶ It is nearly impossible for child care centers to provide necessary staff-to-child ratios and group sizes, and pay enough to retain appropriately trained staff, without

'The average annual cost of child care for a 4-year-old in an urban center is more than the average annual cost of public college tuition in almost every state'

Low Income Families Pay One Quarter of Their Income for Child Care

The percentage of family income going for child care (of families who pay for any type of care).



The Census Bureau

charging higher fees.⁴⁷

Census Bureau data show that, of families paying for child care, families with incomes over \$54,000 a year are spending 6% of their income on child care. But families with less than \$14,000 annual income are spending on average fully 25% of their income on child care. Even with that huge portion of their income going to child care, poor families are able to spend only half as much on child care as families with incomes over \$54,000 per year.⁴⁸

**'How can a single
parent with two
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a year?'**

How can a single parent with two children, working full time at \$10,500 a year pay for child care that can easily cost \$12,000 a year?⁴⁹ Even two parents making \$21,000 a year, cannot afford that. Clearly, unless government helps, quality child care is simply not an available option for most of the families whose children are most at risk.

Today, quality child care and after-school programs are financially out of reach for millions of America's most at-risk children and youth. Young families, most of whom are still near the lowest earning levels of their working lives, can no more afford to pay for quality child care than they could afford to pay the full cost of the education we provide through public schools.

High-quality child care and child development programs are least available to those who derive the most benefit from them — poor children.⁵⁰

Research shows that children whose mothers have lower levels of education receive the greatest benefits from high quality child care, and are most sensitive to the negative effects of poor quality care. For example, one study shows that, when they start first grade, middle-class children have been exposed to an average of 1,000 to 1,700 hours of one-on-one picture book reading, but that the average for low-income children is only 25 hours!⁵¹

Among those children from low- and moderate-income families who are enrolled in child care programs, the services their families are able to afford are typically inadequate. As the Carnegie Corporation's Task Force on Learning in the Primary Grades concluded: "With the notable exception of Head Start and some exemplary state-funded programs, programs attended by lower-income children do not ordinarily provide the full range of child development, health, and parent services that help children get ready for school."⁵²

With 35% of America's children reaching school unprepared to succeed,⁵³ schools and teachers too often are overwhelmed, jeopardizing the development and education of even those children who are adequately prepared.⁵⁴

From a law enforcement perspective, the child care crisis is especially severe because it strikes hardest at those most vulnerable — at-risk children. When we shortchange their child care, we increase the risk they will grow up to pose a threat to the rest of us.

4: Federal and State Governments Fall Short of the Investment Needed to Protect Public Safety

State and local governments long have shouldered the cost of public schools from kindergarten to high school and much of the cost of state university systems. But when it comes to child care, parenting education, and after-school programs, government help for struggling working parents has been disastrously inadequate.

The federal government assists families in obtaining child care primarily through:

1. The Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), provides states with funds which can be used to help families making less than 85% of the state's median income pay for child care. Most states, in practice, set an eligibility ceiling lower than 85% of median income. In order to receive the full federal CCDBG allocation, states must match a portion of the funding, and they may add additional funding. The resulting pool of federal and state funds is the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**

Families receiving this assistance are free to choose child care provided by a relative or neighbor, a child care center, or someone who provides child care in the provider's home. The average federal subsidy for the children served is about \$66 per week.⁵⁵

States design their own programs to spend these funds as each sees fit, with virtually no federal requirements attached.⁵⁶ All states currently have established a sliding scale, under which the parents pay a greater portion of the cost of child care as their income approaches the eligibility ceiling, but the scale itself varies widely from one state to another.

Federal CCDBG and state funding for CCDF are woefully inadequate. A recent study by the Department of Health and Human Services found that nine in ten eligible children with working parents — 13.2 million of the 14.7 million eligible — get nothing from the Child Care and Development Fund, and the need is far from being met by other state or federal programs.⁵⁷

An Urban Institute study of child care for low-income families in six communities (Bath, NY; Birmingham, AL; Boulder, CO; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; and San Francisco, CA) found that a low-income family with no welfare history, despite eligibility for child care subsidies, would find no funds available to them in five of the six communities.⁵⁸ Although families moving from welfare to work must be provided with transitional child care assistance, that assistance ends after one year, at

'Nine in ten eligible children with working parents — 13.2 million of 14.7 million eligible — get nothing from the Child Care and Development Fund, and the need is far from being met by other state or federal programs'

which point they may be unable to get assistance from any other source.⁵⁹ A recent Center for Law and Social Policy review of available state surveys found that, "In all of the states with data on this topic, less than 50% of the responding families that have left welfare and are now working are receiving child care assistance. In most of the study sites, utilization is 30% or less." The review also found that in the few studies that asked these families about awareness, 40% or more of the families were unaware the subsidies were even available."⁶⁰

2. Head Start. The Head Start program, which began in 1965, provides comprehensive education, social and emotional development programs, physical and mental health and nutrition services, and parent involvement for children whose families are below the poverty line. It serves primarily 3- and 4-year-olds. The federal government sets minimum standards, but funds hundreds of community-based grantees — nonprofit organizations and school systems—to provide services.

**'Because of
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Head Start today can
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olds eligible for the
program'**

Because of inadequate funding, Head Start today can serve only half of the three- and four-year olds eligible for the program.

The latest figures for 1999 show that approximately two thirds of Head Start families had at least one parent working, and almost half are working full time. About half of those who rely on Head Start indicate they need full time, full year child care.⁶¹ Nevertheless, Head Start programs have been forced by inadequate funding to continue providing less than the nine-hour-a-day programs that full-time working parents typically need. In fact, only about 13% percent of Head Start programs provide full day programs.⁶²

3. Early Head Start was created to provide comprehensive child development and family support services to low-income babies and toddlers from birth to age three. Its first 68 grants to community-based service providers were awarded late in 1995. In Fiscal Year 1999, Early Head Start served 39,000 children, out of a total of nearly three million eligible youngsters.⁶³

4. Tax Credits. The Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) allows parents who need child care in order to work to claim an income tax credit for a part of their child care expenses for children younger than thirteen. While well-intentioned, the program that costs the government \$2.5 billion a year in forgone revenue has two serious flaws. While this credit is of value, it provides very little help to those families who most need it.

- The amount that went to families with under \$40,000 in household income in 1996 averaged \$409 a family.⁶⁴ In most cities, that's less than the cost of one month's child care for one child.⁶⁵

- The poorest families (those with income so low they owe no income

tax, or little tax) get no or little benefit from a tax credit. Consequently, of every \$100 in federal tax credits, only \$2.40 helps families with incomes under \$15,000, and \$97.60 goes to families with incomes higher than \$15,000.⁶⁶ In fact, about \$40 of every \$100 goes to families making over \$50,000.⁶⁷

The other substantial federal tax provision subsidizing child care, the Dependent Care Assistance Plan, allows an employee to set aside up to \$5,000 per year in non-taxed income for child care expenses. These credits, totaling \$890 million in fiscal year 1998,⁶⁸ were even more heavily tilted toward upper-income taxpayers.⁶⁹

5. State Funded Preschool Programs and State Funded Head Start.

Some states have made important commitments to early childhood care and development programs. Kentucky's statewide Family Resource Centers, based on the Schools of the 21st Century model, provide all-day educational child care for 3,4, and 5-year olds. North Carolina's pioneering Smart Start program initiated by Governor Jim Hunt; Ohio's Families and Children First Initiative, launched by former Governor George V. Voinovich; and Georgia's universal access pre-kindergarten program for 4-year olds are all making critical contributions to helping children in those states get a solid start.

**'What we experience
as turnover, children
experience as loss'**

Still, the amount spent by states nationwide on Pre-K and state funded Head Start programs is just \$1.7 billion and reaches only about 700,000 kids.⁷⁰ Since many of the children served by these often more universal programs are not from low-income families, the number of low-income children served is even less. So despite such pathbreaking work by some states, both state and federal investment has fallen lamentably and tragically short of what America's children and the public safety demand.

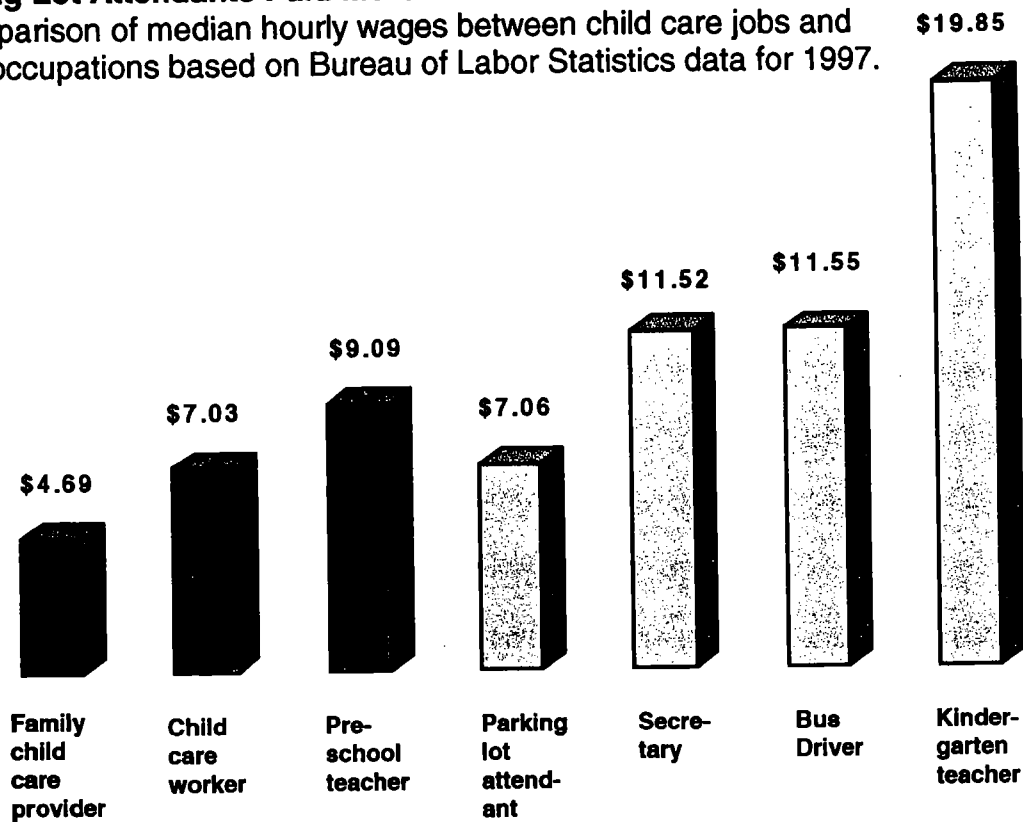
A Growing Crisis

Even with modest efforts on the state and federal level to increase funding, America faces a child care crisis. Fueled by the welfare-to-work-movement and an expanding economy, demand for child care is booming just as experienced workers are quitting to take higher-paying jobs in other fields.

Salaries for child care workers in centers fall below those for parking lot attendants. Income for providers working in their homes is even lower.⁷¹ As a consequence, workers are quitting in droves.⁷² The Center for the Child Care Workforce reports that turnover among workers was 30% in 1997.⁷³ Compounding the problem is the fact that many of the workers leaving child care have a high level of education much in demand in the soaring economy. This is not just an economic problem, "What we experience as turnover, children experience as loss."⁷⁴

Parking Lot Attendants Paid More Than Child Care Providers

A comparison of median hourly wages between child care jobs and other occupations based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data for 1997.



Center for the Child Care Workforce

5: Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish Policy Choices: Wasting Money and Lives

Do investments like these in quality early-childhood education bust budgets — or save money?

Rutgers University economist Steven Barnett has estimated that the High/Scope Perry Preschool Program produced nearly \$150,000 per participant in savings from reduced crime alone.⁷⁵ Even after discounting these savings to take into account interest which could have been earned on the preschool investment while the High/Scope toddlers were growing up, Barnett concluded that the net savings were more than \$70,000 per participant in crime-related savings alone, and a total of \$88,000 once welfare, tax and other savings are included.⁷⁶

In short, every dollar invested in the High/Scope Perry program returned \$7.16 to the public. These savings count only the benefits to the public at large — in reduced costs of crime, welfare and remedial education and in added revenues from taxes paid when the preschoolers became adult workers—without even taking into account the enormous direct benefits to the kids themselves.⁷⁷

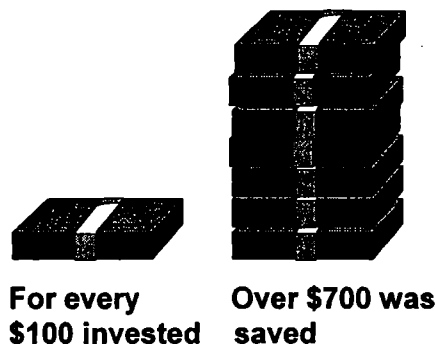
Barnett estimates that the cost to society of failing to provide at least two years of quality early-childhood care and education to low-income childrer is approximately \$100,000 per child, totaling about \$400 billion for all poor children now under five.⁷⁸

A recent RAND Corporation study found that even after excluding all benefits to crime victims and other citizens, and discounting to account for alternative investments, savings to government alone from providing the High/Scope services would come to twice the program's costs.⁷⁹

Economists, looking at this, other research and their own analyses have concluded that spending on early childhood programs are the best investments government can make in education. As James Heckman at the University of Chicago puts it, "Skills [including social skills] acquired early on make later learning easier."⁸⁰ William Gale and Isabel V. Sawhill of the Brookings Institution, write that investing in early childhood education provides government and society "with estimated rates of return that would make a venture capitalist envious."⁸¹

Educational Child Care Saves Taxpayers' Money

Even after accounting for inflation, over seven dollars was saved by the public for every dollar invested in a preschool and home visitation program.



High/Scope Perry Preschool

**'Investing in early
childhood education
provides government
and society with
estimated rates of
return that would make
a venture capitalist
envious'**

A 1997 study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that each high-risk youth prevented from adopting a life of crime could save the country between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million.⁸²

The Committee for Economic Development summed up the bottom line this way as it called for a greater investment in educational child care programs:

"Education is an investment, not an expense. If we can ensure that all children are born healthy and develop the skills and knowledge they need to be productive, self-supporting adults, whatever is spent on their development and education will be returned many times over in higher productivity, incomes, and taxes, and in lower costs for welfare, health care, crime, and myriad other economic and social problems."⁸³

The bottom line: investments in quality child development and after-school programs are money-savers, not budget-busters.

"The question is not whether we can afford these programs, it is whether we can afford to jeopardize the safety of millions of Americans and saddle future generations with the cost of failing to make these proven investments today. When child care and after-school programs save dollars and cut crime, why shouldn't our federal and state governments provide the funding that will enable communities to get the job done?"

Elliot L. Richardson:
Former U.S. Attorney General and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

6: From Experts in Child Development and the Front Lines of the Battle Against Crime: A Call for Action

The people on the front lines fighting crime are less concerned with political ideology than with hard-nosed practical solutions. They insist on doing what really works to fight crime.

Everyone agrees, of course, that dangerous criminals need to be locked up. But the people who work day-in and day-out to track down, arrest, and prosecute criminals know that this vital defense is only a stop-gap measure. So do crime victims.

Today, hundreds of our nation's most distinguished police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and crime victims have joined with experts in child development in calling on all public officials to protect the public safety by providing all infants, toddlers and preschool children access to quality child care at a price their parents can afford.

National and state law enforcement organizations have joined in the call for educational child care for all children. The Major Cities (Police) Chiefs organization, the Police Executive Research Forum, the National District Attorneys Association, The National Sheriffs Association, and law enforcement associations in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Arizona and California have called on government to guarantee all kids access to child care as a necessary step to reduce crime.

That means child care with enough well-trained staff to ensure that young children receive the nurturing and stimulating environment they need to start school ready to succeed and to learn the core values that begin to develop in the first years of life. To be most effective in reducing crime, quality child care and development programs for at-risk families should be linked to parent education and family support.

At the federal level, this means we should be assuring that our most at-risk babies and toddlers receive the care they need from birth to age three through Early Head Start and other quality programs. It means we should be assuring that Head Start has enough funding to serve all the low-income children who need it, and provide full-day, high-quality, year-round care for the children of working parents. And it means sufficient increases in funding for educational child care programs so that all families will have the help they need to access quality care.

It means states should sharply increase their own investments in educational child care and development programs to help their children get the right start.

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Conclusion

**'A gaping crime
prevention deficit'**

Our federal and state governments are falling far short of the investments in child care needed to meet their responsibility to protect the public safety. That shortfall is part of a gaping crime-prevention deficit that jeopardizes the safety of every American.

It is time that leaders at the state and federal levels lay out a plan to eliminate that deficit. No responsibility of federal and state governments is more fundamental than protecting the public safety.

That responsibility simply cannot be met without providing communities with the resources to assure that all families, especially those whose children are most at risk of going astray, have access to quality child care at a price they can afford.

"We need to start fighting crime in the high chair, not the electric chair."

George Sweat:
former Police Chief of Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Endnotes:

22

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FIGHT CRIME



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WHAT

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is a bipartisan, nonprofit anti-crime organization led by America's best-known police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors and victims of violence.

WHO

FIGHT CRIME is led by National and State Advisory Committees that include over six hundred police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, and victims of violence. One of the founding members was former Attorney General Elliot Richardson. Present leaders include the presidents of the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Union of Police Associations, and the Police Executive Research Forum. The victims of violence include Marc Klaas, whose daughter Polly was abducted and murdered in California, and Jean Lewis, president of the National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children.

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' Crime and Violence Prevention Resource Council includes leading experts in criminology, child development and law enforcement.

HOW

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS:

- Develops policy recommendations and analyzes the crime-prevention impact of public policy proposals.
- Conducts local, state and national public education efforts about effective crime prevention programs.
- Builds national, state and local leadership committees of police, prosecutors and crime survivors as well as resource councils of experts in fields such as child and youth development, criminology and law enforcement.
- Builds grassroots networks of individuals committed to educating their own neighbors and public officials.
- Serves as an information clearinghouse for journalists, policy-makers and the public.

BACKGROUND

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS was launched in July, 1996.

**For more information on
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Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children
Dennis Lees, Ph.D.
Mgr., Mental Health Clinic
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President, Parents of
Murdered Children
**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**
Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
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**INVEST
IN KIDS**

October 19, 1999

Ms. Karen Tramtano
Counselor to the Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

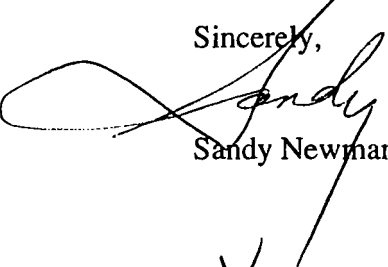
Dear Karen,

I've attached a letter from several national law enforcement leaders requesting a meeting with President Clinton. Similar letters have been sent to Vice President Gore, Bruce Reed, Jack Lew, Barbara Chow, John Podesta and Gene Sperling.

I hope that the President will hang tough in fighting for increases in Head Start, CCDBG, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Title XX, Title I and other programs that help youngsters get the right start.

I also hope we can be helpful as he makes that fight.

Sincerely,


Sandy Newman

Bruce
do you think there's
anything we should/could
do w/ more for?
Jane

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

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Brendan J. Fitzsimons

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Donald Warshaw

Fmr. Chief, Miami, FL

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

To: President William Jefferson Clinton
Date: October 19, 1999
From:

James C. Backstrom
County Attorney,
Dakota County, MN
Vice President, National District
Attorneys Association

Edward A. Flynn
Chief of Police,
Arlington County, VA
Congressional Affairs Chairman,
Police Executive Research Forum

Sanford A. Newman
President, Fight Crime: Invest In Kids

Elliot L. Richardson
Former United States
Attorney General

Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr.*
Sheriff, Arapahoe County, CO
Congressional Affairs Chairman,
National Sheriffs' Association

* Indicates that the organization is listed for informational purposes only.

**RE: Tax Plans and Appropriations Should Fund Implementation of Law
Enforcement Leaders' School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**

We would like to meet with you to discuss law enforcement's support for programs that keep kids from becoming criminals. We think we may be able to be helpful both in your Campaign Against Youth Violence and in your fight for funding increases for Head Start, CCDBG, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Title XX, Title I and other programs that help kids get the right start.

We have enclosed a letter signed by **more than 240 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and leaders of police organizations** sent to all members of Congress urging appropriation levels for these programs similar to those called for in the Presidential budget. We urge you to stand by these funding levels in your negotiations with Congress.

The more than 550 law enforcement and crime survivor leaders from around the country who make up FIGHT CRIME's membership have called on public officials to make sure all kids have access to educational child-care, after-school programs, and programs to prevent abuse and neglect. These proposals are the heart of FIGHT CRIME's *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*. The plan's key components have been **endorsed by the National Sheriffs Association; the Major Cities [Police] Chiefs Organization; the Police Executive Research Forum** (law enforcement officials who together serve over 100 million Americans); the **National District Attorneys Association**; and state groups ranging from the **Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Iowa, Maine, and New York** to the **Police Chiefs' Associations in Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas** to the **District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa**.

We have enclosed: our *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*; polling showing the public's overwhelming support for boosting crime-prevention investments in kids; resolutions passed by leading national and state law enforcement organizations; and some press clips.

Brendan Fitzsimons, FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' Associate Director, will call to see if a meeting would be possible.

President

Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

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Development Coordinator
Jonah S. Van Zandt

Sept. 28, 1999

United States Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senators and Representatives,

We write as leaders of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, and on behalf of the 550 police chiefs, prosecutors, sheriffs, victims of violence and leaders of police officer organizations who are our colleagues nationally in FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS. We urge that in negotiations with the President over tax and appropriation bills, you not only avoid cuts in the programs that help kids get the right start, but also fully implement the FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*.

That plan calls on public officials to:

- 1) **Assure all kids access to after-school programs that connect them with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime;**
- 2) **Assure all families access to quality early childhood development programs;**
- 3) **Prevent child abuse and neglect and help heal those who have been abused and neglected;**
- 4) **Assure that troubled kids get early, effective help.**

The plan reflects such extraordinary consensus among law enforcement that its components have been endorsed by the **National Sheriffs Association**, the **Major Cities [Police] Chiefs**, the **Police Executive Research Forum**, and state groups ranging from the **Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Maine, and New York** to the **Police Chiefs' Associations in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas** to the **District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa**.

Government's most fundamental responsibility is to protect the public safety. To meet that responsibility, Congress should lay out a timetable to implement our *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*, and begin to close the *crime-prevention gap* — the gaping shortfall in the investments we ought to be making to help our nation's kids get the right start.

As a first step, we urge that you provide for FY 2000 in tax and appropriation bills at least:

- \$5.3 billion for **Head Start**, so that the program can expand to serve more eligible children, and can maintain and further strengthen its quality.
- \$2 billion for the **Early Learning Trust Fund**, modeled after North Carolina's successful Smart Start Program, so communities can provide home-visitor and other parenting-education programs, and quality child development services to children under five.
- \$7.5 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, maintaining appropriate set-asides for quality, infants and toddlers, school-age care, and resource and referrals.
- \$350 million for the **"Parenting as Prevention" block grant program**, so communities can provide parents with coaching, advice, family counseling, and other services that can dramatically reduce child abuse and neglect and subsequent delinquency.
- \$600 million for the **21st Century Community Learning Centers** to expand after-school programs that provide constructive activities and connect kids with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime.
- \$250 million for **Title V of the Juvenile Justice Act** for local delinquency prevention programs.
- \$2.38 billion for the **Title XX Social Services Block Grant**. Recent cuts in this program have shortchanged child care (15% of state spending under the block grant), child abuse prevention, removal and placement of abused children, drug treatment, and other critical crime prevention investments.
- \$8.75 billion for **Title I- Education for the Disadvantaged**.

Of course, these are not the only important crime prevention programs in the federal budget. Little would be gained if increases in these programs came at the expense of children's mental health services, child abuse prevention, child protection, foster care and adoption programs, youth and school-to-work programs or other important investments in children and youth.

The evidence is clear that well-designed programs for kids can dramatically reduce crime and violence, and keep kids from becoming criminals. But these programs remain so under-funded they reach only a fraction of the youngsters who need them. For example:

- In a five-city study, half of a group of at-risk high-school kids were assigned to participate in the Quantum Opportunities after-school program. *The boys left out of that program were six times more likely to be convicted of a crime* in their high-school years. Yet between five and seven million youngsters under twelve, and millions more teens, lack after-school programs that put them in touch with caring adults providing supervision and constructive activities.
- A High/Scope Foundation study at the Perry Preschool in Michigan randomly chose half of a group of at-risk toddlers to receive a quality Head Start-style preschool program, supplemented by weekly in-home coaching for parents. *Twenty-two years later, the toddlers left out of the program were five times more likely to have grown up to be chronic lawbreakers, with five or more arrests.* Yet inadequate funding for Head Start and the Child Care Development Block Grant leaves millions of at-risk children without critical early childhood services.

Many of our members are conservatives who believe we should, in the long run, be able to cut taxes. But our experience and hard scientific evidence prove that boosting investments in children now will save lives and tax dollars, leaving far more money for tax cuts down the road. For example:

- Economist Steven Barnett found that the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool program saved \$150,000 per participant in crime costs alone. Even after subtracting the interest that could have been earned by investing the program's funding in financial markets, the project produced a net savings of \$7.16 — including more than \$6.00 in crime savings — for every dollar invested. That's a total of about \$400 billion for all poor children now under age five.
- A study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that each youngster saved from adopting a life of crime saves Americans between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million.
- A recent Rand Corporation report shows that, even without counting the savings to crime victims and society, the resulting savings *to government alone* from effective early childhood programs exceeds by two to four times the cost of the programs.

As you know, the so called "non-Social Security surplus" shrinks dramatically unless Congress imposes the massive spending cuts sketched out as emergency budget-balancing measures in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. **Any tax plan which would slash federal investments in children** (as well as funding for law enforcement) **will leave every American at far greater risk of becoming a victim of crime and violence.** The resulting crime wave would be both a needless human tragedy and, as crime's costs to government and business skyrockets, a fiscal disaster ultimately requiring steep tax increases.

We hope that you choose instead to put Congress this year on a path to full implementation of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan* that will produce massive cuts in crime and violence.

When it comes to reducing crime and violence, an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

For a copy of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*, and additional information about effective crime prevention programs, visit our website at www.fightcrime.org.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Chief Garvin Arrell, Surprise Police Dept., Surprise, AZ
 Chief Douglas L. Bartosh, Scottsdale Police Dept., Scottsdale, AZ
 Sheriff Gary H. Butler, Navajo County Sheriffs Dept., Holbrook, AZ
 Hon. William J. Ekstrom, Jr, Mohave County Attorney, Kingman, AZ
 Ms. Sophia Espindola, Mothers Against Gangs, Son murdered at age 16, Phoenix, AZ
 Ms. Janet D. Fiero, Son Aaron murdered at age 2, Scottsdale, AZ
 Ms. Barbara L. Haralson, Founder, Stand Against Violence Everywhere,
 Father murdered in 1997, Safford, AZ
 Ms. Kathleen Hill, Son Clint murdered in 1993, Phoenix, AZ
 Chief Harold Hurtt, Phoenix Police Dept., Phoenix, AZ
 Sheriff Ralph E. Ogden, Yuma County Sheriffs Dept., Yuma, AZ
 Sheriff Frank R. Reyes, Pinal County Sheriffs Dept., Florence, AZ
 Sheriff Tom Sheahan, Mohave County Sheriff, Kingman, AZ
 Chief Michael L. Strope, Peoria Police Dept., Peoria, AZ
 Chief Glenn A. Walp, Bullhead City Police Dept., Bullhead City, AZ
 Hon. Jack M. Williams, Graham County Attorney, Safford, AZ
 Chief John Wintersteen, Paradise Valley Police Dept., Paradise Valley, AZ
 Sheriff Virginia R. Black, Yuba County Sheriffs Dept., Marysville, CA

Chief James Bueermann, Redlands Police Dept., Redlands, CA
 Chief Edward J. Chavez, Stockton Police Dept., Stockton, CA
 Sheriff Anthony Craver, Mendocino County Sheriff, Ukiah, CA
 Sheriff Jim Denney, Sutter County Sheriffs Dept., Yuba City, CA
 Mr. Ron Exley, Government Relations Dir., California Police Activities League, Oakland, CA
 Hon. Terry R. Farmer, Humboldt County District Attorney, Eureka, CA
 Chief James Gardiner, San Luis Obispo Police Dept., San Luis Obispo, CA
 Chief Bob Harrison, Vacaville Police Dept., Vacaville, CA
 Sheriff Curtis J. Hill, San Benito County Sheriffs Dept., Hollister, CA
 Hon. George W. Kennedy, Santa Clara County District Attorney, San Jose, CA
 Director J. Ronald Lally, Ed.D., West Ed Center for Child and Family Studies,* Sausalito, CA
 Dr. Dennis Lees, El Dorado County Mental Health Clinic,* Placerville, CA
 Chief Burnham Matthews, Alameda Police Department, Alameda, CA
 Hon. Phil McDowell, Inyo County District Attorney, Independence, CA
 Chief Arnold Millsap, Eureka Police Department, Eureka, CA
 Sheriff Clay Parker, Tehama County Sheriffs Dept., Red Bluff, CA
 Hon. David Paulson, Solano County District Attorney, Fairfield, CA
 Sheriff Charles C. Plummer, Alameda County Sheriffs Dept.,
 President, California Sheriff's Association, Oakland, CA
 Chief Joseph Samuels, Richmond Police Dept., Richmond, CA
 Hon. Jan Scully, Sacramento County District Attorney, Sacramento, CA
 Hon. Grover C. Trask II, Riverside County District Attorney,
 President, California District Attorney's Association, Riverside, CA
 Chief Arturo Venegas, Jr., Sacramento Police Dept., Sacramento, CA
 Chief Paul Walters, Santa Ana Police Dept., Santa Ana, CA
 Mr. Norman S. Early, Jr., Former District Attorney, Denver, CO
 Chief Lorne C. Kramer, Colorado Springs Police Dept., Colorado Springs, CO
 Sheriff Patrick Sullivan, Arapahoe County Sheriff,
 Congressional Affairs Chairman, National Sheriffs Association, Littleton, CO
 Chief Dean M. Esserman, Stamford Police Department, Stamford, CT
 Dr. Edward Zigler, Yale University Dept. of Psychology,* New Haven, CT
 Hon. Elliot Richardson, Former United States Attorney General, Washington, DC
 Hon. Joseph D'Alessandro, 20th Circuit State's Attorney, Fort Myers, FL
 Sheriff Cal Henderson, Hillsborough County Sheriffs Dept., Tampa, FL
 Ms. Jean Lewis, Nat'l Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc., Sarasota, FL
 Chief Richard Overman, Delray Beach Police Dept., Delray Beach, FL
 Chief Darrel W. Stephens, former Chief of Police, St. Petersburg, FL
 Mr. Joe Wilson, Executive Director, National Police Activities League, North Palm Beach, FL
 Chief Beverly Harvard, Atlanta Police Dept., Atlanta, GA
 Hon. Spencer Lawton Jr, Chatham County District Attorney, Savannah, GA
 Mrs. Elaine Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
 Mr. Gordon Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
 Hon. Thomas Gustafson, Crawford County Attorney,* Denison, IA
 Hon. Fred H. McCaw, Dubuque County Attorney, Dubuque, IA
 Hon. Mary E. Richards, former Story County Attorney, Ames, IA
 Sheriff Steve Allendorf, Jo Daviess County Sheriff, Galena, IL

Chief Leo Patrick Anderson, Deerfield Police Dept., Deerfield, IL
 Chief James Ariagno, Crest Hill Police Dept., Crest Hill, IL
 Chief George Carpenter, Wilmette Police Dept.,* Wilmette, IL
 Chief Walter D. Clark, Normal Police Department, Normal, IL
 Hon. Richard Devine, Cook County State's Attorney, Chicago, IL
 Chief David Dial, Naperville Police Dept.,* Naperville, IL
 Mr. Mark Donahue, President, Ill. State Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, Western Springs, IL
 Chief Ray Giovannelli, Niles Police Dept., Niles, IL
 Ms. Carole Grant Hall, Son Lateef was murdered, Chicago, IL
 Chief George Incledon, Morton Grove Police Dept., Morton Grove, IL
 Chief Robert Jones, Gurnee Police Dept., Gurnee, IL
 Chief Frank Kaminski, Evanston Police Dept., Evanston, IL
 Chief Eugene Karczewski, Riverside Police Dept., Riverside, IL
 Chief David Kentner, Freeport Police Dept., Freeport, IL
 Chief Geoffrey J. Korous, Woodridge Police Dept., Woodridge, IL
 Ms. Glenda Kretzer, Sister and parents murdered, Sandoval, IL
 Hon. David W. Lewis, Clark County State's Attorney, Marshall, IL
 Chief Leo McCann, Buffalo Grove Police Dept., Buffalo Grove, IL
 Chief Timothy McCarthy, Orland Park Police Dept.,* Orland Park, IL
 Chief William Miller, Elgin Police Department, Elgin, IL
 Chief John J. Millner, Elmhurst Police Department, Elmhurst, IL
 Chief Bruce Morris, Prospect Heights Police Dept., Prospect Heights, IL
 Chief Jeff Nielsen, Rockford Police Dept., Rockford, IL
 Chief Ignacio Joe Pena, East Dundee Police Dept., East Dundee, IL
 Ms. Shirley R. Pringle, Knox County State Attorney, Galesburg, IL
 Sheriff Richard Randall, Kendall County Sheriff's Dept., Yorkville, IL
 Chief Thomas Reasoner, Clarendon Hills Police Dept., Clarendon Hills, IL
 Hon. Charles Reynard, McLean County State's Attorney, Bloomington, IL
 Mr. Mike Robbins, Officer shot in the line of duty, Chicago, IL
 Mr. Matt L. Rodriguez, Former Police Superintendent, Chicago, IL
 Chief Darrell Sanders, Frankfort Police Department, Frankfort, IL
 Chief Gary J. Schira, Bloomingdale Police Dept., Bloomingdale, IL
 Chief Ron Sheley, Crystal Lake Police Dept.,* Crystal Lake, IL
 Chief Robert Sturlini, Des Plaines Police Dept., Des Plaines, IL
 Mr. Thomas Vanden Berk, Executive Director, Uhlich Children's Home,
 Son Tommy was murdered, Chicago, IL
 Sheriff James Vazzi, Montgomery County Sheriff's Dept., Hillsboro, IL
 Chief Nicholas Weiss, Lincolnwood Police Dept., Lincolnwood, IL
 Chief Frank Williams, Wood Dale Police Dept., Wood Dale, IL
 Chief Steven Williams, Rolling Meadows Police Dept., Rolling Meadows, IL
 Chief Jerry Zywczyk, Westmont Police Dept., Westmont, IL
 Hon. Paul J. Morrison, Johnson County District Attorney, Olathe, KS
 Ms. Vicki Reed, Victim of gun violence, Frankfort, KY
 Commissioner Paul F. Evans, Boston Police Dept., Boston, MA

Commissioner Thomas C. Frazier, Baltimore Police Dept.,

President, Police Executive Research Forum, Baltimore, MD
Chief John S. Farrell, Prince Georges County Police Dept., Hyattsville, MD
Chief Charles A. Moose, Montgomery County Police Dept., Rockville, MD
Ms. Roberta Roper, Daughter Stephanie murdered, Upper Marlboro, MD
Hon. Neale T. Adams, Aroostook County Prosecutors Office, Caribou, ME
Chief Butch Asselin, Skowhegan Police Dept., Skowhegan, ME
Chief Terry A. Burgess, Camden Police Dept., Camden, ME
Chief Mike Chitwood, Portland Police Department, Portland, ME
Chief Stephen Cobbett, Paris Police Dept., South Paris, ME
Sheriff Barry A. DeLong, Somerset County Sheriffs Dept., Skowhegan, ME
Sheriff Lloyd Herrick, Oxford County Sheriffs Dept., South Paris, ME
Commissioner Michael Kelly, Maine Department of Public Safety, Augusta, ME
Chief Darrell Malone, Houlton Police Dept., Houlton, ME
Chief Richard Pickett, Dixfield Police Dept., Dixfield, ME
Sheriff Mark A. Westrum, Sagadahoc County Sheriff, Bath, ME
Hon. David Gorcyca, Oakland County Prosecutor, Pontiac, MI
Hon. James C. Backstrom, Dakota County Attorney,

Vice President, National District Attorneys Association, Hastings, MN
Chief Robert K. Olson, Minneapolis Police Dept., Minneapolis, MN
Chief Bracy Coleman, Jackson Police Dept., Jackson, MS
Chief Gregg Lewis, Meridian Police Dept., Meridian, MS
Hon. Al Smith, Bolivar County Attorney, Cleveland, MS
Chief Glen Allen, Henderson Police Dept.,* Henderson, NC
Chief Robert J. Blakely, Norwood Police Dept., Norwood, NC
Hon. Howard S. Boney, Edgecombe County District Attorney, Tarboro, NC
Hon. Luther Johnson Britt III, 16th B Prosecutorial District, Lumberton, NC
Chief Mitchell Brown, Raleigh Police Department, Raleigh, NC
Chief Mike Bustle, Lake Lure Police Dept., Lake Lure, NC
Chief John Cease, Wilmington Police Dept., Wilmington, NC
Chief Francis T. D' Ambra, Manteo Police Department, Manteo, NC
Hon. Michael F. Easley, Attorney General, Raleigh, NC
Chief Chris Fay, Woodfin Police Dept., Asheville, NC
Chief Terry Hill, Roxboro Police Department, Roxboro, NC
Chief John W. Hodges, Hope Mills Police Dept., Hope Mills, NC
Chief Julius Kerr, Sunset Beach Police Department, Sunset Beach, NC
Chief Gary Lafone, Conover Police Dept.,* Conover, NC
Chief Floyd W. Lucas, Jr., Hickory Police Department, Hickory, NC
Chief Frank Palombo, New Bern Police Dept., New Bern, NC
Chief E. J. Phillips, Troy Police Dept., Troy, NC
Officer Rodney Rowland, Director, Dunn Police Activities League,* Dunn, NC
Chief Danny Toppings, Four Oaks Police Department, Four Oaks, NC
Chief Ronald Wagner, Maxton Police Dept., Maxton, NC
Chief Jack F. Warlick, Lenoir Police Dept., Lenoir, NC
Chief Johnny L. Wehunt, Graham Police Dept., Graham, NC
Chief Robert C. White, Greensboro Police Dept., Greensboro, NC
Chief Michael Wightman, Kinston Police Department, Kinston, NC

Sheriff Charles W Gill, Gloucester County Sheriffs Dept., Woodbury, NJ
 Director Joseph Santiago, Newark Police Dept., Newark, NJ
 Chief James Bonnell, Las Cruces Police Dept., Las Cruces, NM
 Sheriff Joe Bowdich, Bernalillo County Sheriffs Dept., Albuquerque, NM
 Sheriff M. A. (Chunky) Click, Eddy County Sheriffs Dept., Carlsbad, NM
 Sheriff Michael Davidson, San Juan County Sheriffs Dept., Aztec, NM
 Chief Gerald Galvin, Albuquerque Police Dept., Albuquerque, NM
 Mr. Gilbert G. Gallegos, President, national Fraternal Order of Police, Albuquerque, NM
 Sheriff Jerry Keller, Las Vegas Metro Police Dept., Las Vegas, NV
 Sheriff Richard Kirkland, Washoe County Sheriffs Office, Reno, NV
 Mr. Don Barrett, AVID, Syracuse, NY
 Sheriff Thomas Beilein, Niagara County Sheriffs Dept., Lockport, NY
 Mr. Bill Bratton, Former Police Commissioner, Boston, MA and New York, NY
 Ms. Carolee Brooks, Son David murdered at age 28, Flushing , NY
 Ms. Carolyn Brooks, Brother David murdered at age 28, New York , NY
 Hon. Kenneth R. Bruno, Rensselaer County District Attorney, Troy, NY
 Ms. Lauren Buschman, Twin sister murdered, Auburn, NY
 Commisioner Louis D'Aliso, Westchester County Dept. of Public Safety, Hawthorne, NY
 Ms. Frances Davis, Mothers of All Children, Three sons murdered, Brooklyn, NY
 Chief Robert J. Duffy, Rochester Police Department, Rochester, NY
 Sheriff Ernest Dustman, Cattaraugus County Sheriffs Dept., Little Valley, NY
 Chief Frederick Fusco, Rensselaer Police Dept., Rensselaer, NY
 Ms. Patricia Gioia, Daughter Mary was murdered, Schenectady, NY
 Chief John Grebert, Colonie Police Dept., Latham, NY
 Sheriff Charles Houper, Chemung County Sheriff, Elmira, NY
 Mr. Ralph Hubbard, Son Brett murdered, Brooklyn, NY
 Hon. Robert T. Johnson, Bronx County District Attorney, Bronx, NY
 Sheriff Gary Maha, Genesee County Sheriffs Dept., Batavia, NY
 Sheriff Andrew Meloni, Monroe County Sheriff, Rochester, NY
 Sheriff Daniel G. Middaugh, Oneida County Sheriffs Dept., Oriskany, NY
 Hon. Gerald F. Mollen, Broome County District Attorney, Binghamton, NY
 Chief William D. Nye, East Aurora Police Dept.,* East Aurora, NY
 Chief Ernest C. Palmer, Niagara Falls Police Dept., Niagara Falls, NY
 Sheriff Jack Pelkey, Franklin County Sheriffs Dept., Malone, NY
 Sheriff Peter J. Pinckney, Cayuga County Sheriffs Dept., Auburn, NY
 Mr. Alan Pottinger, Brother David murdered at age 28, Fresh Meadows, NY
 Sheriff Ronald Spike, Yates County Sheriffs Dept., Penn Yan, NY
 Mr. Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, NYU, New York, NY
 Sheriff Gary Haines, Montgomery County Sheriff, Dayton, OH
 Sheriff Thomas G. Maurer, Wayne County Sheriffs Department, Wooster, OH
 Director Thomas Rice Sr, City of Columbus Public Safety Dept., Columbus, OH
 Sheriff Patrick J. Ballard, Washington County Sheriffs Dept., Bartlesville, OK
 Chief Carolyn Kusler, Broken Arrow Police Dept., Broken Arrow, OK
 Chief Neal Troutman, Bethany Police Dept., Bethany, OK
 Sheriff John Whetsel, Oklahoma County Sheriffs Dept., Oklahoma City, OK
 Chief Leo R. Willey, Okmulgee Police Dept., Okmulgee, OK

Chief Rob Deu Pree, Astoria Police Dept., Astoria, OR
 Sheriff Stan Robson, Corvallis Sheriff's Dept., Corvallis, OR
 Chief Frank Baranyai, Cochran Police Dept., Cochran, PA
 Chief James Childs III, Southern Regional Police Dept., New Freedom, PA
 Sheriff Peter DeFazio, Allegheny County Sheriffs Dept., Pittsburgh, PA
 Chief Thomas K. Dubas, Blakely Police Dept.,* Peckville, PA
 Sheriff William M. Hose, York County Sheriffs Dept., York, PA
 Director Steven Moran, Bensalem Township Police Dept., Bensalem, PA
 Chief Charles E. Snyder Jr, Lower Allen Township Police Dept., Camp Hill, PA
 Chief Bill Ullom, Albion Boro Police Dept., Albion, PA
 Chief George Arruda, Tiverton Police Dept., Tiverton, RI
 Mr. John D. Carpenter, Son John murdered in 1995, Providence, RI
 Mr. Charles E. Collyer, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI
 Ms. Katharine Cutting, Father murdered at age 79, North Kingstown, RI
 Ms. Anne Marie D'Aleasio, Director, Survivors Outreach Services, Cranston, RI
 Chief William Devine, North Providence Police Dept., North Providence, RI
 Chief Gary Dias, East Providence Police Dept., East Providence, RI
 Chief William Mack, Scituate Police Dept.,* North Scituate, RI
 Ms. Renate Marek, Son murdered at age 21, Portsmouth, RI
 Chief Steven Reynolds, North Smithfield Police Dept., North Smithfield, RI
 Chief James Wynne, North Kingstown Police Dept.,* North Kingstown, RI
 Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown, Greenville County Sheriff, Greenville, SC
 Sheriff Leon Lott, Richland County Sheriff, Columbia, SC
 Hon. Randall E. Nichols, Knox County District Attorney General, Knoxville, TN
 Chief Emmett H. Turner, Nashville Metro Police Dept., Nashville, TN
 Chief Michael Courville, Executive Director, Texas Police Chiefs Association, Austin, TX
 Hon. Ronald Earle, Travis County District Attorney, Austin, TX
 Ms. Ellen Halbert, Victim of multiple stabbing, Austin, TX
 Ms. Thomas Ann Hines, Son murdered at age 21, Plano, TX
 Sheriff Larry Olivarez, Neches County Sheriff, Corpus Christi, TX
 Chief Al Philppus, San Antonio Police Dept., San Antonio, TX
 Ms. Joyce Strickland, Mothers Against Teen Violence, Son murdered in 1993, Dallas, TX
 Chief Thomas Windham, Fort Worth Police Dept., Fort Worth, TX
 Chief Gregory M. Cooper, Provo Police Dept., Provo, UT
 Hon. Mark R. Decaria, Weber County Attorney, Ogden, UT
 Sheriff Aaron D. Kennard, Salt Lake County Sheriffs Dept., Salt Lake City, UT
 Sheriff Lynn Nelson, Cache County Sheriffs Dept., Logan, UT
 Chief James Paine, Brigham City Police Dept., Brigham City, UT
 Chief Ruben B. Ortega, Salt Lake Police Dept.,
 Chairman, Major Cities (Police) Chiefs' Organization, Salt Lake City, UT
 Chief Edward A. Flynn, Arlington County Police Dept., Arlington, VA
 Chief Joseph Arduca, Brandon Police Dept., Brandon, VT
 Sheriff Robert R. Bart, Snohomish County Sheriff, Everett, WA
 Hon. Paul Bucher, Waukesha County District Attorney, Waukesha, WI
 Captain Bob Kavanaugh, Appleton Police Dept., Appleton, WI
 Sheriff William Kruziki, Waukesha County Sheriff's Dept., Waukesha, WI

ANN -
please revise to be more responsive -
Z

November 4, 1999

Mr. Sanford A. Newman
President, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
1334 G Street, N.W., Suite B
Washington, DC 20005-3107

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for writing. I can assure you that the Administration is working hard to obtain the President's requested level of funding for the important children's programs that you referred to you in your letter.

Most of the programs ~~with which~~ ^{with} you are concerned are included in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill that was passed by Congress and vetoed by the President ~~this week~~ ^{last}. This bill provides ~~\$189 million less~~ ^{\$189 million} than the President's budget request for Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Act. Only \$300 million of the President's \$600 million request for after-school programs ~~is~~ ^{was} funded by this legislation. In addition, the bill would have cut Social Services Block Grant funds by \$209 million below the fiscal year 1999 level and by \$680 million below the President's request. The President vetoed this legislation because it underfunded these and other vital programs.

The Administration is currently engaged in negotiations to ~~increase funding levels in this bill~~ ^{assume that this bill better reflects the priorities of the American people.}. With your support, we hope to attain increases to the congressionally approved levels of funding. Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

Rec'd 10/10:

John Podesta
Chief of Staff to the President

- ① more rhetoric up top about how we share same goals as youth etc.
- ② less about specific budget #'s.

**NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

POLICE

William Bratton
Fmr. Commiss'r., NYC
Sam Cabral
President, Int'l Union of
Police Ass'ns, AFL-CIO
Dean Esserman
Chief, Stamford, CT
Edward Flynn
Chief, Arlington Co., VA
Thomas Frazier
Police Commissioner,
Baltimore, MD
Gilbert Gallegos
President, Fraternal
Order of Police
Douglas Hamilton
Chief, Louisville, KY
Phil Keith
Chief, Knoxville, TN
John Millner
Chief, Elmhurst, IL
Charles Moose
Chief, Portland, OR
Patrick Murphy
Former Commiss'r., NYC,
DC, Detroit, Syracuse
Dennis Nowicki
Chief, Charlotte, NC
Ruben Ortega
Chief, Salt Lake City, UT
Bernard Parks
Chief, Los Angeles, CA
Matt Rodriguez
Fmr. Police Supt., Chicago, IL
Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief, Oakland, CA
Darrell Sanders
Chief, Frankfort, IL
Jerry Sanders
Chief, San Diego, CA
Darrel Stephens
Fmr. Chief, St. Petersburg, FL
Patrick Sullivan, Jr.
Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO
Donald Warshaw
Chief, Miami, FL

PROSECUTORS

Ronald Earle
District Atty., Travis Co., TX
Norman Early, Jr.
Former D.A., Denver, CO
Ralph Martin, II
District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA
Elliot L. Richardson
Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW. of
Defense and of Commerce
Grant Woods
Attorney General, AZ

CRIME SURVIVORS

Frances Davis
Fdr., Mothers of All Children
Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
Residents' Initiative
Ellen Halbert
Editor, National Crime
Victims Report
Marc Klaas
Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children
Dennis Lees, Ph.D.
Mgr., Mental Health Clinic
Jean Lewis
President, Parents of
Murdered Children
**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**
Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

**Police Chiefs Say
More Government Investments in Kids are
Key to Fighting Crime**

Survey Findings

This is a summary of the results of a poll conducted in July 1996 for FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS by the Northeastern University's Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research, under the direction of Professor Jack McDevitt.

The survey sought opinions of 780 police chiefs, including all chiefs from cities with populations over 100,000, and a sample of 288 chiefs from cities of less than 25,000, and 292 chiefs from cities of between 25,000 and 100,000. The response rate was 70% for a total of 548 surveys returned.

More than nine out of ten police chiefs (92%) agreed with the statement "America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in programs to help children and youth get a good start" by "fully funding Head Start for infants and toddlers, preventing child abuse, providing parenting training for high-risk families, improving schools and providing after school programs and mentoring." These results were strikingly similar regardless of region or city size.

Nine out of ten also agreed that "if America does not pay for greater investments in programs to help children and youth now, we will all pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs." Again, these results were nearly identical regardless of city size.

When chiefs were asked to rank the long-term effectiveness of a number of possible crime fighting approaches, "increasing investment in programs that help all children and youth get a good start" was picked as "most effective" nearly four times as often as either "trying more juveniles as adults" or even "hiring additional police officers."

More detailed results available at
<http://www.fightcrime.org/reports.html>
or
by calling 202-638-0690

President

Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

State Operations Director

Marci Wasserman

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

Education Policy Director

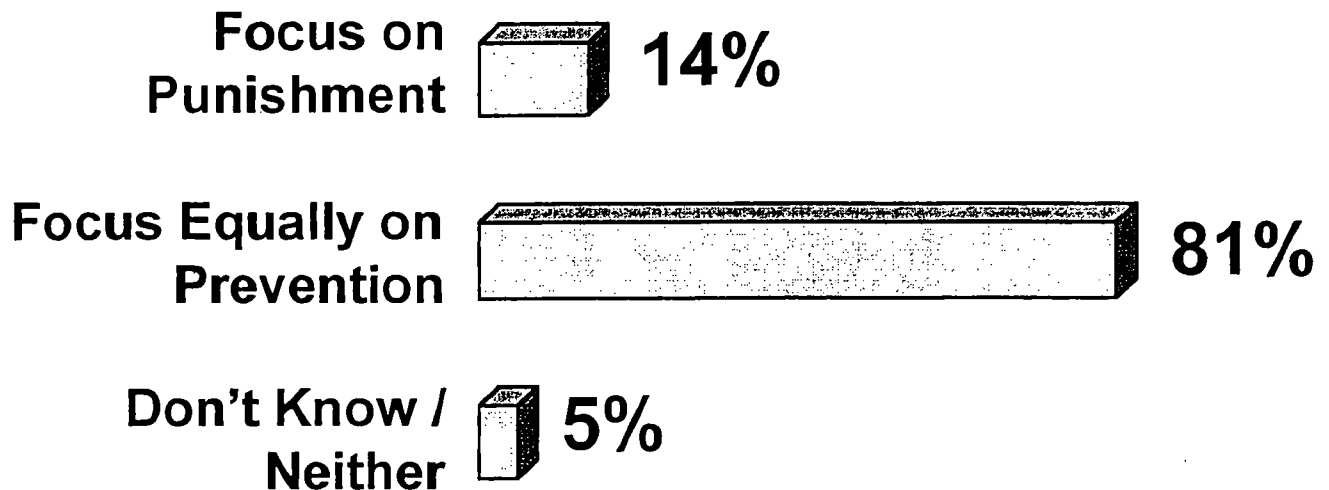
Joe Tom Easley, J.D., M.P.H.

Development Coordinator

Jonah S. Van Zandt



**In Fighting Juvenile Crime Should We
Focus primarily on punishment
or
Focus equally on prevention programs
for kids?**



Actual Question Wording:

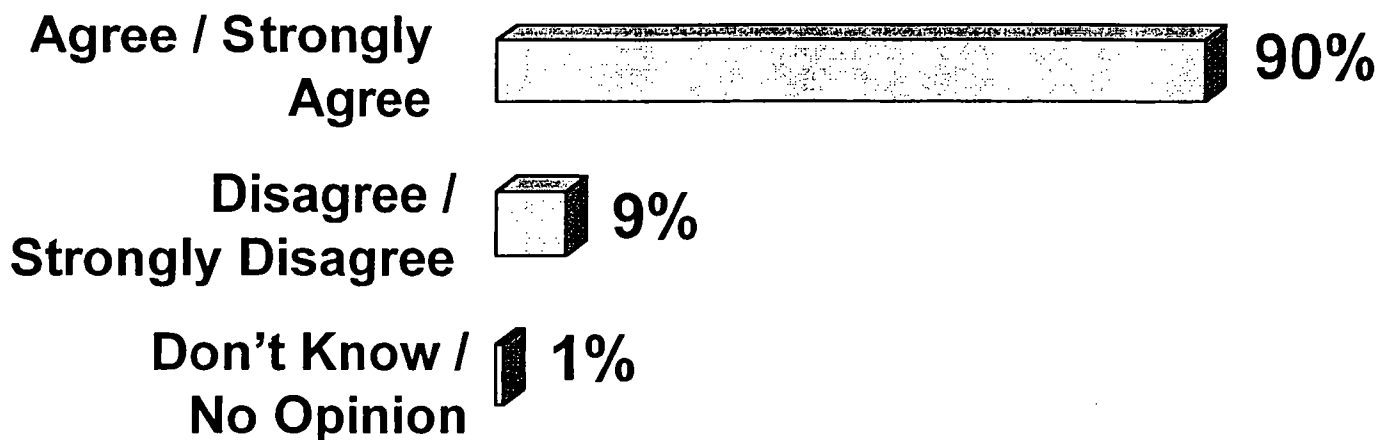
“Which of these statements comes closer to your views?

1. America's fight against juvenile crime should focus primarily on locking up juvenile delinquents and other punishment when crimes are committed.
2. America's fight against juvenile crime must include strong efforts to lock up dangerous delinquents, but should focus equally on prevention programs aimed at keeping kids from getting into trouble and on efforts to help get troubled kids back on track.”

Opinion Research Corporation International, Caravan Services, 1011 respondents, July 1-3, 1999. Margin of error + or - 2%.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

9 out of 10 Americans agree: Investing more in preventive programs for kids could greatly reduce crime.



Actual Question Wording:

“Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement: ‘In the long run, America could greatly reduce crime if we invested more in preventive efforts aimed at helping children and youth get the right start in life. For example, community-based coaching for high-risk teen parents to improve their parenting, Head Start and other early childhood development programs, programs for troubled kids, and after-school programs and mentoring.’”

Opinion Research Corporation International, Caravan Services, 1011 respondents, July 1-3, 1999.
Margin of error + or - 2%.

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids
www.fightcrime.org

**The following tables summarize the results of two polls conducted by
Opinion Research Corporation International for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids:**

August 12-15

Question 1.

To provide kids in your community with access to good after-school programs and early childhood development programs like Head Start, would you be willing to:

- a) Pay more taxes?
- b) Pass up a tax cut?

Pay more taxes?	50%
Those who were unwilling to pay more taxes, but who were willing to pass up a tax cut:	24%
Total percent of those willing to pay more taxes, pass up a tax cut, or both:	74%

Question 2.

Which of these priorities are more important than cutting taxes?

Shoring up Social Security and Medicare.	67%
Providing access to after-school programs and early childhood development programs like Head Start.	66%
Paying off the national debt.	48%
Building new highways.	32%
Building more advanced military weapons and spending more on military pay.	27%
Don't know / None of these	5%

Question 3.

As children in your community head back to school what are you most concerned about?
[Those polled volunteered their own answers.]

Violence / Crime	47%
Inadequate Education	18%
The Cost of Education	2%
Any other Concerns	21%
No Concern / No Answer	11%

July 1-3 1999

Question 1.

Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "In the long run, America could greatly reduce crime if we invested more in preventive efforts aimed at helping children and youth get the right start in life. For example, community-based coaching for high-risk teen parents to improve their parenting, Head Start and other early childhood development programs, programs for troubled kids, and after-school programs and mentoring."

Investing more in preventive programs for kids could greatly reduce crime:						
Strongly Agree	Agree but not Strongly	Total who Agree or Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total who Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Don't Know / Have no Opinion
62%	27%	90%	6%	3%	9%	1%

Question 2.

Which of these statements comes closer to your view?

- a) America's fight against juvenile crime **should focus on locking up juvenile delinquents and other punishment** when crimes are committed.
- b) America's fight against juvenile crime must include strong efforts to lock up dangerous delinquents, but **should focus equally on prevention programs** aimed at keeping kids from getting into trouble and on efforts to help get troubled kids back on track.

Should focus on locking up juvenile delinquents and other punishment	14%
Should focus equally on prevention programs	81%
Don't know / Neither	5%

The CARAVAN surveys were conducted by Opinion Research Corporation International for Fight Crime: Invest in Kids. 1016 adults, 18 years of age and over, were surveyed during the period of August 12-15, 1999, and 1011 adults were surveyed during the period July 1-3, 1999.



FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

Presi
Sanford A. New

Associate Direc
Amy R. Dav
Brendan J. Fitzsir

Research Dir
William C. Christ

From America's Front Line Against Crime: A School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan

AS AN ORGANIZATION OF HUNDREDS OF POLICE CHIEFS, SHERIFFS, PROSECUTORS, CRIME SURVIVORS AND LEADERS OF POLICE OFFICER ORGANIZATIONS, we are determined to see that dangerous criminals are put behind bars. But anyone who thinks that jailing a criminal undoes the agony crime leaves in its wake hasn't seen crime up close.

America's anti-crime arsenal contains no weapons more powerful than the proven programs that help kids get the right start — like quality educational child care, youth development programs for the after-school and summer hours, child abuse prevention, and intervention programs proven to help get troubled kids back on track.

Yet today, inadequate funding for Head Start, educational child care, after-school youth development programs and counseling for troubled kids leaves millions of children at needless risk of becoming violent or delinquent teens and adult criminals — and leaves every American at needless risk of becoming a victim.

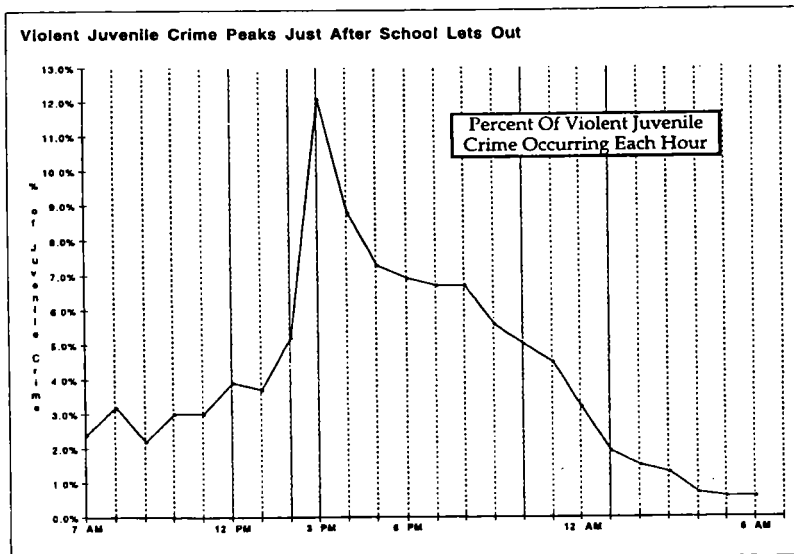
We call on all public officials to adopt a four-part plan to dramatically reduce crime and violence and adult crime, and help young people learn the skills and values they need to become good neighbors and responsible adults. While no plan can prevent every violent act, this common-sense plan — based on our experience and the latest research about what really works to fight crime — can make all of us safer.

Four Steps to Dramatically Reduce School and Youth Violence

1. Assure all school-age children and teens access to after-school, weekend and summer youth development programs to shut down the "Prime Time for Juvenile Crime."

In the hour after the school bell rings, turning millions of children and teens out on the street with neither constructive activities nor adult supervision, violent juvenile crime suddenly *triples* and prime time for juvenile crime begins. On school days, the peak hours for such crime are from

3:00 PM to 6:00 PM. These are also the hours when kids are most likely to become victims of crime. They are the peak hours for teen sex, and being unsupervised after school doubles the risk that 8th-graders will smoke, drink alcohol or use drugs.



Quality youth development programs can cut crime immediately and transform this Prime Time for Juvenile Crime into hours of academic enrichment, wholesome fun and community service. They protect both kids and adults from becoming victims of crime, and cut teen pregnancy, smoking, and drug use, while they help

"When the peak hours of violent juvenile crime are between the end of school and 8:00 P.M., it's just common sense to provide the after-school programs that give kids the values and skills they need to say 'no' to crime and violence."

— Sheriff Patrick Sullivan (R-Arapahoe County, CO)

youngsters develop the values and skills they need to become contributing citizens. For example:

- When a public housing project intensively recruited youths to join in a new after-school program, *arrests among its teen residents plummeted to one-fourth of their previous level*, while those among the teens who lived in a nearby comparison project were actually going up by two-thirds.
- High school freshmen boys randomly selected from welfare households to participate in the Quantum Opportunities after-school program were *only one-sixth as likely to be convicted of a crime* during the high school years as those not selected. Together, the boys and girls who participated in the program were *50% more likely to graduate high school on time*.
- Young people who received a Big Brothers/Big Sisters mentor were *half as likely to begin illegal drug use or to hit someone* as applicants randomly assigned to a waiting list.

In short, failing to provide programs like these can multiply by as much as four times your family's risk that at-risk kids will become delinquent.

2. Assure all babies and preschool children access to the quality educational child care programs proven to cut crime.

Rigorous studies, hard experience, and brain pictures from modern medical equipment tell the same story: In the first few years of life, children's intellects and emotions, and even their ability to feel concern for others — a prerequisite to "conscience" — are being permanently shaped. When parents are at work trying to make ends meet, programs providing nurturing, stimulating, educational child care for babies and toddlers can not only prepare children to succeed in school but also dramatically reduce crime. For example:

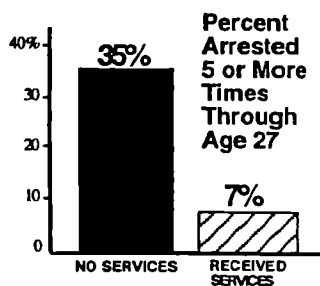
"America's fight against violence must begin in the high chair, not the electric chair. Anything less leaves America's police fighting with one hand tied behind our backs."

— George Sweat, Director, Office of Juvenile Justice (North Carolina):
former Chief of Police, Winston-Salem (NC)

Perry Preschool & Home Visit Program's Impact

Decrease In Crime

Preschool and weekly home visits led to an 80% drop in the number of chronic offenders.



- In Ypsilanti, Michigan, low-income three- and four-year-olds randomly assigned to be in the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation's preschool program were *only one-fifth as likely* to have become chronic lawbreakers at age 27, compared to similar children who did without this educational child care.
- In Syracuse, at-risk infants and toddlers enrolled in a quality child development program, with parenting support for their mothers, were *only one-tenth as likely* as similar children to be delinquent ten years later.

In other words, failing to make sure that at-risk kids have access to quality child care and development programs like these can multiply by five to ten times the risk that they will grow up to lead a life of crime. When millions of struggling parents are forced to leave their children in inadequate child care, we all pay a terrible price.

3. Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.

When elementary school children display disruptive behavior, it is a warning signal that it is time to start looking for the causes of the problem, and to provide the proven social skills training, counseling, and other help for the children and their families that can lead them back to a healthier path. For example:

- A Montreal study showed that providing disruptive first- and second-grade boys with services like these **cut in half** the odds that they would later be in special classes, rated highly disruptive by a teacher or by peers, or have been required to repeat a grade in school — all signs that the risk of future violence has been sharply reduced.
- Five years after randomly selected disruptive, low-achieving seventh-grade students completed a three-year program involving behavioral therapy and rewards, they were only one-third as likely to have a juvenile record as those who did not receive these services.

4. Improve deficient parenting and prevent child abuse and neglect by: a) Offering high-risk parents in-home parenting-coaching; and b) making sure child protective, foster care and adoption services have policies and enough well-trained staff to protect and heal abused and neglected children.

Being abused or neglected multiplies the risk that a child will grow up to be violent. Almost three million children are reported abused or neglected each year. Child protective and foster care services in most states lack adequate staff, and often the training or policy support, to protect children and to see that those who have been maltreated get the nurturing care and treatment needed to help them heal. We must also act *before* abuse takes place to expand parenting-coaching and family support programs that prevent children from being abused and neglected, prevent subsequent delinquency, and improve other outcomes for children. For example:

- The Prenatal and Early Infancy Project randomly assigned half of a group of at-risk mothers to receive visits by specially trained nurses who provide coaching in parenting skills and other advice and support. Rigorous studies show the program not only *reduced child abuse by 80%* in the first two years, but that fifteen years after the services ended, *these mothers had only one-third as many arrests, and their children were only half as likely to be delinquent.*

The Bottom Line: Investing in Kids Saves Lives and Money

When America fails to invest in its children and youth, we pay far more later — not just in lives and fear, but also in tax dollars. The federal treasury will actually have *more* money to dedicate to other uses a few years from now — whether for social security, paying off the accumulated national debt, or tax cuts — if we invest *today* in programs to help kids get the right start. For example:

- Economist Steven Barnett found that the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool study *saved \$150,000 per participant in crime costs alone*. Even after subtracting the interest that could have been earned by investing the program's funding in financial markets, the project produced a *net savings of \$7.16* — including more than six dollars in crime savings — for every dollar invested.

"We could be saving thousands of lives — and sparing thousands of families unimaginable heartbreak — by investing up front in the proven early childhood care and youth development programs that can turn kids away from crime."

— Jean Lewis, President, National Organization of
Parents of Murdered Children

"Early childhood and youth development programs can lead us to a stunning victory against violence. When these investments are proven to save lives and tax dollars, why shouldn't policy-makers provide the funding that will enable communities to get the job done?"

—former U.S. Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson

- Barnett estimates that the cost, including increased crime and welfare costs, of *failing* to provide at least two years of quality educational child care to low-income children is approximately \$100,000 per child. That's a total of about \$400 billion for all poor children now under age five.
- A recent study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that for each high-risk youth prevented from adopting a life of crime, the country would *save \$1.7 million*.
- A recent Rand Corporation report shows that, even without counting the savings to crime victims and society, the resulting *savings to government* alone from effective early childhood programs *exceeds by two to four times the cost of the programs*.

Law Enforcement United in Calling for Crime-Prevention Investments in Kids

Who says these four steps are among our most powerful weapons to fight crime?

- The hundreds of law enforcement leaders and crime victims who make up FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.
- Over the last six months, virtually every major national law enforcement organization — including the Major Cities [Police] Chiefs' Organization, the Police Executive Research Forum, the National Sheriffs' Association, and the National District Attorneys' Association — have adopted forceful calls for boosting critical crime prevention investments like these.
- In a Northeastern University poll, 92 percent of police chiefs nationwide agreed that "America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in programs to help children and youth get a good start" by "fully funding Head Start for infants and toddlers, preventing child abuse, providing parenting training for high-risk families, improving schools and providing after-school programs and mentoring." Nine out of ten chiefs also agreed that "if America doesn't pay for greater investments in programs to help children and youth now, we will all pay far more later in crime, welfare, and other costs."

"Police leaders know America's commitment to putting criminals in jail must be matched by its commitment to keeping kids from becoming criminals in the first place."

— Los Angeles (CA) Chief of Police Bernard Parks

For citations of studies referred to above, visit www.fightcrime.org

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

Launched in 1996, FIGHT CRIME is led by hundreds of America's leading police chiefs, prosecutors, sheriffs, crime victims, and leaders of police officer organizations. Major funding for its operations is provided by:

William T. Grant Foundation* • Edna McConnell Clark Foundation • John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation • DeWitt Wallace Reader's Digest Fund* • David and Lucille Packard Foundation • Ford Foundation • Public Welfare Foundation • Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation • Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation • Rockefeller Family Fund • Woods Fund of Illinois • McCormick-Tribune Foundation • The Stern Family Fund • Nathan Cummings Foundation • Butler Family Fund • Irving B. Harris Foundation • Institute for Civil Society • Neisser Fund • American Income Life Insurance Co. • New Prospect Foundation • William C. Graustein Memorial Fund

*Indicates that funding is for research dissemination

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and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce
Grant Woods
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Fmr., Mothers of All Children
Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
Residents' Initiative
Ellen Halbert
Editor, National Crime
Victims Report
Marc Klaas
Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children
Dennis Lees, Ph.D.
Mgr., Mental Health Clinic
Jean Lewis
President, Parents of
Murdered Children
**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**
Founders, Action America
Murder Must End Now

FIGHT CRIME



INVEST IN KIDS

Law Enforcement Organization Crime Prevention Resolutions (Attached in the following order)

- Major Cities Police Chiefs
- National District Attorneys' Association
- Police Executive Research Forum
- National Sheriffs' Association
- Maine Chiefs of Police Association
- Maine Sheriffs' Association
- Arizona Sheriffs' and
- Prosecutors' Association
- Rhode Island Chiefs' Association
- North Carolina Association of
Chiefs of Police
- Illinois States Attorneys' Association
- Illinois Chiefs' Association
- California District Attorneys' Association
- California Sheriffs' Association
- Texas Police Chiefs' Association

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Director:

Amy R. Dawson

Brendan J. Fitzsimon

State Operations Director

Marci Wasserman

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

Education Policy Director

Joe Tom Easley, J.D., M.P.H.

Development Coordinator

Jonah S. Van Zand



MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Major Cities Chiefs

February 9, 1999

RESOLUTION

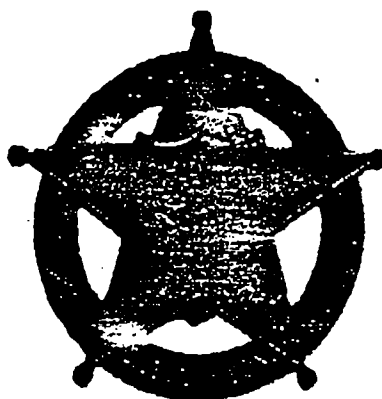
As police chiefs in America's largest cities, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our public officials to adopt the policies described in **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**:

- ☛ Assure all families access to quality child care for babies and preschool children.
- ☛ Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- ☛ Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.
- ☛ Offer all school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that provide recreation, arts, academic support and community service experience.

Phoenix, Arizona
Los Angeles, California
Los Angeles Co., California
San Diego, California
San Francisco, California
San Jose, California
Denver, Colorado
Jacksonville, Florida
Metro-Dade, Miami, Florida
Atlanta, Georgia
Honolulu, Hawaii
Chicago, Illinois
Indianapolis, Indiana
New Orleans, Louisiana
Baltimore, Maryland
Baltimore Co., Maryland
Montgomery Co., Maryland
Prince George's Co., Maryland
Boston, Massachusetts
Detroit, Michigan
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Kansas City, Missouri
St. Louis, Missouri
Las Vegas, Nevada
Newark, New Jersey
Buffalo, New York
Nassau Co., New York
New York City, New York
Suffolk Co., New York
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Memphis, Tennessee
Nashville Metro, Tennessee
Austin, Texas
Dallas, Texas
El Paso, Texas
Fort Worth, Texas
Houston, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Salt Lake City, Utah
Washington, D.C.
Seattle, Washington
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

.....
Calgary, Canada
Montreal, Canada
Toronto, Canada

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION



Resolution

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS INVESTING IN OUR NATIONS YOUTH

- WHEREAS, public safety is the principal goal of the nation's sheriffs; and
- WHEREAS, our nation's sheriffs work continuously to fight crime and remove criminals from our streets and neighborhoods; and
- WHEREAS, more and more "at-risk" kids are becoming involved in crime because they do not have any other positive alternatives; and
- WHEREAS, the peak hours for violent juvenile crime are between the end of school and 8:00 p.m.; and
- WHEREAS, helping kids keep out of trouble during these hours is an effective weapon against crime; and
- WHEREAS, investing in programs that educate parents and children to become good neighbors is beneficial to the community; and
- WHEREAS, quality child care, parental education and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills needed to become responsible adults instead of juvenile delinquents and adult criminals; and
- WHEREAS, sheriffs and other elected officials have a public duty and responsibility to ensure our kids have a fighting chance; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Sheriffs' Association supports programs to provide all infants, toddlers and preschoolers with quality educational child care at a price parents can afford; and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Sheriffs' Association strongly supports programs designed to reduce child abuse and neglect by advocating "parenting coaches" through proven home visitation programs and community-based family resource centers; and furthermore the National Sheriffs' Association strongly supports after-school programs, weekend programs, and summer programs that offer recreational activities, academic support, and community service opportunities to America's school-age children.

Adopted at a meeting of the General
Membership on this 1st day of July, 1998
in Phoenix, Arizona



Resolution on Early Childhood Care and After-School Programs

May 1, 1998

As police professionals serving more than 40 percent of the nation's population, we are deeply committed to getting dangerous criminals off the street. But we also know that even the most effective policing, prosecution, and punishment will never be enough to win the fight against crime unless they are coupled with effective prevention and intervention programs that will minimize the need for back-end solutions.

Findings

Scientific research now clearly shows that quality educational child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can have a dramatic anti-crime impact because they help kids learn right from wrong and learn the skills and values they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. In some studies early childhood investments have reduced by as much as 90% the risk of subsequent delinquency and by as much as 80% the risk that a toddler will grow up to have been arrested five or more times as an adult. And after-school youth development programs have been proven to sharply reduce juvenile crime and juvenile victimization.

Research also shows that investments in effective early childhood and youth development programs today will reap dramatic cost savings tomorrow. Boosting such investments represents not only a significant crime-reduction opportunity, but also an opportunity to substantially reduce budgetary demands on federal and state governments in the years to come.

Call for Action

We therefore adopt, as a legislative priority for this year, a call on all our elected officials to support policies that:

- Ensure all communities the funds to provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality, educational child care at a price their parents can afford.

Resolution on Early Childhood Care and After-School Programs
May 1, 1998

- Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- Provide for all of America's school-age children and teens after-school programs, and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.
- Increase existing funds for law enforcement and increase the discretionary authority of law enforcement executives to use those funds to support successful and proven crime-preventing investments in children and youth.

America should move steadily forward to implement on a large scale the child care, early childhood development and after-school programs that have already been proven to prevent crime. We also urge that funds be allocated to permit ongoing evaluation of implementation as model programs are "scaled up," and research on other promising crime-prevention investments, in order to further refine our knowledge of best practices to protect public safety and improve developmental outcomes for at-risk youth.



NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

99 Canal Center Plaza • Suite 510 • Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Telephone: (703) 549-9222

Fax: (703) 836-5195

RESOLUTION
ON
CURBING YOUTH VIOLENCE

WHEREAS, the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) recognizes the importance of nurturing and responsible parenting and supports programs that promote core family values, and intervention and prevention initiatives that focus on the serious negative impact of violence, abuse, neglect, crime and drugs upon the lives of youth; and

WHEREAS, the collective experience of state and local prosecutors across the nation is that the incidence of abuse, juvenile crime and delinquency is greatly increased when these basic needs of children have not been met;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the NDAA supports a coordinated and balanced approach to address our nation's growing youth violence problem, emphasizing the importance of proven prevention and intervention initiatives, such as efforts to ensure the availability of quality child-care, after-school programs and programs aimed at reducing child abuse, provided that such are not viewed as alternatives to the apprehension and prosecution of juvenile criminal offenders.

Adopted by the Board of Directors, March 21, 1998, at Clearwater, Florida.
98-013.SPR.



California State Sheriffs' Association

Organization Founded by the Sheriffs in 1894

RESOLUTION

ON

CURBING SCHOOL & YOUTH VIOLENCE

WHEREAS: SHERIFFS WORK EVERY DAY TO GET DANGEROUS CRIMINALS OFF THE STREETS; AND

WHEREAS: KNOWING THAT AN INVESTMENT IN HELPING KIDS GET THE RIGHT START IS AMONG AMERICA'S MOST POWERFUL WEAPONS AGAINST CRIME; AND

WHEREAS: QUALITY CHILD CARE, PARENTING COACHING AND AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS CAN HELP KIDS LEARN THE VALUES AND SKILLS THEY NEED TO BECOME GOOD NEIGHBORS INSTEAD OF CRIMINALS; AND

WHEREAS: THE FOLLOWING POLICIES ARE PART OF THE FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS SCHOOL AND YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION PLAN:

PROVIDE ALL INFANTS, TODDLERS AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL CHILD CARE AT A PRICE THEIR PARENTS CAN AFFORD;

REDUCE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BY OFFERING ALL AT-RISK PARENTS "PARENTING COACHES" THROUGH PROVEN HOME VISITING PROGRAMS, AS WELL AS ACCESS TO COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS;

HELP SCHOOLS IDENTIFY TROUBLED AND DISRUPTIVE CHILDREN AT AN EARLY AGE, AND PROVIDE CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS WITH THE COUNSELING AND TRAINING THAT CAN HELP KIDS GET BACK ON TRACK; AND

PROVIDE FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND TEENS AFTER-SCHOOL AND ACCESS TO WEEKEND AND SUMMER PROGRAMS THAT OFFER RECREATION, ACADEMIC SUPPORT AND COMMUNITY SERVICE EXPERIENCE; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED: THAT THE CALIFORNIA STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION URGES PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO ADOPT POLICIES SET FORTH IN FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS SCHOOL AND YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION PLAN; AND

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED: THAT THE CALIFORNIA STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION ENCOURAGES MEMBERS TO REVIEW FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES, AND JOIN ITS ANTI-CRIME EFFORTS.

Adopted this twenty-eighth day of March 1999

[Signature]
President

[Signature]
Secretary

[Signature]
Executive Director

Attest

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

California District Attorney's Association

January, 1999

RESOLUTION

As prosecutors working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our public officials to adopt policies described in **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS** *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*:

- ☛ Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational child care at a price their parents can afford.
- ☛ Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.
- ☛ Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.
- ☛ Provide for school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.

Resolution on Curbing School & Youth Violence

Approved by the

Texas Police Chiefs Association

February, 1999

RESOLUTION

As police chiefs working every day to get dangerous criminals off the streets, we know that investments today to help kids get the right start are among America's most powerful weapons against crime. Quality child care, parenting coaching and after-school programs can help kids learn the values and skills they need to become good neighbors instead of criminals. We therefore call on all our public officials to:

- ☛ Provide all infants, toddlers and preschool children with quality educational child care at a price their parents can afford.**
- ☛ Reduce child abuse and neglect by offering all at-risk parents "parenting coaches" through proven home visiting programs, as well as access to community-based family resource centers.**
- ☛ Help schools identify troubled and disruptive children at an early age, and provide children and their parents with the counseling and training that can help kids get back on track.**
- ☛ Provide for school-age children and teens after-school programs and access to weekend and summer programs that offer recreation, academic support and community service experience.**

NATIONAL ADVISORY
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William Bratton
Commissioner, NYC
Police
President, Int'l Union of
Police Ass'ns, AFL-CIO

Dean Esserman
Chief, Stamford, CT

Edward Flynn
Chief, Arlington Co., VA

Thomas Frazier
Police Commissioner,
Baltimore, MD

Gilbert Gallegos
President, Fraternal
Order of Police

Phil Keith
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Charles Moose
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DC, Detroit, Syracuse

Ruben Ortega
Chief, Salt Lake City, UT

Bernard Parks
Chief, Los Angeles, CA

Al Philippus
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Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief, Richmond, CA

Jerry Sanders
Fmr. Chief, San Diego, CA

Darrel Stephens
Chief, Charlotte, NC

Patrick Sullivan, Jr.
Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO

Richard Warshaw
Chief, Miami, FL

FIGHT
CRIMEINVEST
IN KIDS

Facsimile

TO: Jen McGee, 202-395-5730 # of pages (including this one): 13
 FROM: Brendan Fitzsimons
 DATE: November 3, 1999
 RE: Background Materials on Fight Crime

I've attached:

- 1) A cover letter to President Clinton;
- 2) A letter signed by over 240 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and leaders of police organizations sent to all members of Congress urging increases in Head Start, Child Care and Development Block Grant, after-school programs, and Title XX; and
- 3) two press clip from our most recent media event.

We'll put together some additional info and send it over tomorrow.

If you have further questions about the background materials, please don't hesitate to give me a call at 202-638-0690.

Thank you for your work in helping to put together this meeting.

PROSECUTORS

Michael Bradbury
District Atty., Ventura, CA

Ronald Earle
District Atty., Travis Co., TX

Norm Early
Former D.A., Denver, CO

Ralph Martin, II
District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA

Janet Napolitano
Attorney General, AZ

Jeanine Pirro
District Atty., Westchester, NY

Elliot Richardson
Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce

VIOLENCE VICTIMS

Frances Davis
Fdr., Mothers of All Children

Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert
Editor, National Crime
Victims Report

Marc Klaas
Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.
Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis
President, Parents of
Violent Children

Rondeau & Rondeau
Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

President

Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

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State Operations Director

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Police Commissioner,
Baltimore, MD

Gilbert Gallegos
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Phil Keith
Chief, Knoxville, TN

John Miller
Chief, Elmhurst, IL

Charles Moose
Chief, Montgomery Co., MD

Patrick Murphy
Former Commisr., NYC,
DC, Detroit, Syracuse

Ruben Ortega
Chief, Salt Lake City, UT

Bernard Parks
Chief, Los Angeles, CA

Al Philippus
Chief, San Antonio, TX

Matt Rodriguez
Fmr. Police Supt., Chicago, IL

Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief, Richmond, CA

Jerry Sanders
Fmr. Chief, San Diego, CA

Darrel Stephens
Chief, Charlotte, NC

Patrick Sullivan, Jr.
Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO

Donald Warsaw
Chief, Miami, FL

PROSECUTORS

Michael Bradbury
District Atty., Ventura, CA

Ronald Earle
District Atty., Travis Co., TX

Norm Early
Former D.A., Denver, CO

Ralph Martin, II
District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA

Janet Napolitano
Attorney General, AZ

Jeanine Pirro
District Atty., Westchester, NY

Elliot Richardson
Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce

VIOLENCE VICTIMS

Frances Davis
Fdr., Mothers of All Children

Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
Residents' Initiative

Ellen Halbert
Editor, National Crime
Victims Report

Marc Klaas
Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.
Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis
President, Parents of
Mentally Ill Children

Rondeau & Rondeau
Attorneys, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

FIGHT
CRIMEINVEST
IN KIDS

To: President William Jefferson Clinton
Date: October 19, 1999
From:

James C. Backstrom
County Attorney,
Dakota County, MN
Vice President, National District
Attorneys Association

Edward A. Flynn
Chief of Police,
Arlington County, VA
Congressional Affairs Chairman,
Police Executive Research Forum

Sanford A. Newman
President, Fight Crime: Invest In Kids

Elliot L. Richardson
Former United States
Attorney General

Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr.*
Sheriff, Arapahoe County, CO
Congressional Affairs Chairman,
National Sheriffs' Association

* Indicates that the organization is listed for informational purposes only.

RE: Tax Plans and Appropriations Should Fund Implementation of Law Enforcement Leaders' School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan

We would like to meet with you to discuss law enforcement's support for programs that keep kids from becoming criminals. We think we may be able to be helpful both in your Campaign Against Youth Violence and in your fight for funding increases for Head Start, CCDBG, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Title XX, Title I and other programs that help kids get the right start.

We have enclosed a letter signed by more than 240 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and leaders of police organizations sent to all members of Congress urging appropriation levels for these programs similar to those called for in the Presidential budget. We urge you to stand by these funding levels in your negotiations with Congress.

The more than 550 law enforcement and crime survivor leaders from around the country who make up FIGHT CRIME's membership have called on public officials to make sure all kids have access to educational child-care, after-school programs, and programs to prevent abuse and neglect. These proposals are the heart of FIGHT CRIME's *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*. The plan's key components have been endorsed by the National Sheriffs Association; the Major Cities [Police] Chiefs Organization; the Police Executive Research Forum (law enforcement officials who together serve over 100 million Americans); the National District Attorneys Association; and state groups ranging from the Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Iowa, Maine, and New York to the Police Chiefs' Associations in Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas to the District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa.

We have enclosed: our *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*; polling showing the public's overwhelming support for boosting crime-prevention investments in kids; resolutions passed by leading national and state law enforcement organizations; and some press clips.

Brendan Fitzsimons, FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' Associate Director, will call to see if a meeting would be possible.

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brandon J. Fitzsimons

Research Director
William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

State Operations Director
Marc Wasserman

Communications Director
Phillip Evans

NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

POLICE

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Mayor, NYC
Chief, Int'l Union of
Police Ass'ns, AFL-CIO
Dean Esserman
Chief, Stamford, CT
Edward Flynn
Chief, Arlington Co., VA
Thomas Frazier
Police Commissioner,
Baltimore, MD
Gilbert Gallegos
President, Fraternal
Order of Police
Douglas Hamilton
Chief, Louisville, KY
Phil Keith
Chief, Knoxville, TN
John Millner
Chief, Elmhurst, IL
Charles Moose
Chief, Portland, OR
Patrick Murphy
Former Commissioner, NYC,
DC, Detroit, Syracuse
Dennis Nowicki
Chief, Charlotte, NC
Ruben Ortega
Chief, Salt Lake City, UT
Bernard Parks
Chief, Los Angeles, CA
Matt Rodriguez
Fmr. Police Supl., Chicago, IL
Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief, Oakland, CA
Darrell Sanders
Chief, Frankfort, IL
Jerry Sanders
Chief, San Diego, CA
Dennis Stephens
Chief, St. Petersburg, FL
Sullivan, Jr.
Avastros Co., CO
Donald Warshaw
Chief, Miami, FL

PROSECUTORS

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Norman Early, Jr.
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Ralph Martin, II
District Atty., Suffolk Co., MA
Elliot L. Richardson
Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce
Grant Woods
Attorney General, AZ

CRIME SURVIVORS

Frances Davis
Fdr., Mothers of All Children
Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
Residential Initiative
Ellen Halbert
Editor, National Crime
Victims Report
Marc Klaas
Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children
Dennis Lees, Ph.D.
Mgr., Mental Health Clinic
Jean Lewis
President, Parents of
Murdered Children
Ron Rondeau &
Rondeau
Pres., Action America
Murder Must End Now

FIGHT
CRIMEINVEST
IN KIDS

Sept. 28, 1999

United States Congress
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative,

We write as leaders of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, and on behalf of the 550 police chiefs, prosecutors, sheriffs, victims of violence and leaders of police officer organizations who are our colleagues nationally in FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS. We urge that in negotiations with the President over tax and appropriation bills, you not only avoid cuts in the programs that help kids get the right start, but also fully implement the FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*.

That plan calls on public officials to:

- 1) Assure all kids access to after-school programs that connect them with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime;
- 2) Assure all families access to quality early childhood development programs;
- 3) Prevent child abuse and neglect and help heal those who have been abused and neglected;
- 4) Assure that troubled kids get early, effective help.

The plan reflects such extraordinary consensus among law enforcement that its components have been endorsed by the National Sheriffs Association, the Major Cities [Police] Chiefs, the Police Executive Research Forum, and state groups ranging from the Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Maine, and New York to the Police Chiefs' Associations in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas to the District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa.

Government's most fundamental responsibility is to protect the public safety. To meet that responsibility, Congress should lay out a timetable to implement our *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*, and begin to close the *crime-prevention gap* — the gaping shortfall in the investments we ought to be making to help our nation's kids get the right start.

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.Associate Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. FitzsimonsState Operations Director
Marc WassermanResearch Director
William C. Christeson, M.H.S.Education Policy Director
Joe Tom Easley, J.D., M.P.H.Development Coordinator
Jonah S. Van Zandt

As a first step, we urge that you provide for FY 2000 in tax and appropriation bills at least:

- \$5.3 billion for **Head Start**, so that the program can expand to serve more eligible children, and can maintain and further strengthen its quality.
- \$2 billion for the **Early Learning Trust Fund**, modeled after North Carolina's successful Smart Start Program, so communities can provide home-visitor and other parenting-education programs, and quality child development services to children under five.
- \$7.5 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, maintaining appropriate set-asides for quality, infants and toddlers, school-age care, and resource and referrals.
- \$350 million for the **"Parenting as Prevention" block grant program**, so communities can provide parents with coaching, advice, family counseling, and other services that can dramatically reduce child abuse and neglect and subsequent delinquency.
- \$600 million for the **21st Century Community Learning Centers** to expand after-school programs that provide constructive activities and connect kids with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime.
- \$250 million for **Title V of the Juvenile Justice Act** for local delinquency prevention programs.
- \$2.38 billion for the **Title XX Social Services Block Grant**. Recent cuts in this program have shortchanged child care (15% of state spending under the block grant), child abuse prevention, removal and placement of abused children, drug treatment, and other critical crime prevention investments.
- \$8.75 billion for **Title I- Education for the Disadvantaged**.

Of course, these are not the only important crime prevention programs in the federal budget. Little would be gained if increases in these programs came at the expense of children's mental health services, child abuse prevention, child protection, foster care and adoption programs, youth and school-to-work programs or other important investments in children and youth.

The evidence is clear that well-designed programs for kids can dramatically reduce crime and violence, and keep kids from becoming criminals. But these programs remain so under-funded they reach only a fraction of the youngsters who need them. For example:

- In a five-city study, half of a group of at-risk high-school kids were assigned to participate in the Quantum Opportunities after-school program. *The boys left out of that program were six times more likely to be convicted of a crime* in their high-school years. Yet between five and seven million youngsters under twelve, and millions more teens, lack after-school programs that put them in touch with caring adults providing supervision and constructive activities.
- A High/Scope Foundation study at the Perry Preschool in Michigan randomly chose half of a group of at-risk toddlers to receive a quality Head Start-style preschool program, supplemented by weekly in-home coaching for parents. *Twenty-two years later, the toddlers left out of the program were five times more likely to have grown up to be chronic lawbreakers, with five or more arrests.* Yet inadequate funding for Head Start and the Child Care Development Block Grant leaves millions of at-risk children without critical early childhood services.

Many of our members are conservatives who believe we should, in the long run, be able to cut taxes. But our experience and hard scientific evidence prove that boosting investments in children now will save lives and tax dollars, leaving far more money for tax cuts down the road. For example:

- Economist Steven Barnett found that the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool program saved \$150,000 per participant in crime costs alone. Even after subtracting the interest that could have been earned by investing the program's funding in financial markets, the project produced a net savings of \$7.16 — including more than \$6.00 in crime savings — for every dollar invested. That's a total of about \$400 billion for all poor children now under age five.
- A study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that each youngster saved from adopting a life of crime saves Americans between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million.
- A recent Rand Corporation report shows that, even without counting the savings to crime victims and society, the resulting savings *to government alone* from effective early childhood programs exceeds by two to four times the cost of the programs.

As you know, the so called "non-Social Security surplus" shrinks dramatically unless Congress imposes the massive spending cuts sketched out as emergency budget-balancing measures in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. **Any tax plan which would slash federal investments in children** (as well as funding for law enforcement) **will leave every American at far greater risk of becoming a victim of crime and violence.** The resulting crime wave would be both a needless human tragedy and, as crime's costs to government and business skyrockets, a fiscal disaster ultimately requiring steep tax increases.

We hope that you choose instead to put Congress this year on a path to full implementation of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan* that will produce massive cuts in crime and violence.

When it comes to reducing crime and violence, an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

For a copy of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*, and additional information about effective crime prevention programs, visit our website at www.fightcrime.org.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Chief Garvin Arrell, Surprise Police Dept., Surprise, AZ
 Chief Douglas L. Bartosh, Scottsdale Police Dept., Scottsdale, AZ
 Sheriff Gary H. Butler, Navajo County Sheriffs Dept., Holbrook, AZ
 Hon. William J. Ekstrom, Jr, Mohave County Attorney, Kingman, AZ
 Ms. Sophia Espindola, Mothers Against Gangs, Son murdered at age 16, Phoenix, AZ
 Ms. Janet D. Fiero, Son Aaron murdered at age 2, Scottsdale, AZ
 Ms. Barbara L. Haralson, Founder, Stand Against Violence Everywhere,
 Father murdered in 1997, Safford, AZ
 Ms. Kathleen Hill, Son Clint murdered in 1993, Phoenix, AZ
 Chief Harold Hurtt, Phoenix Police Dept., Phoenix, AZ
 Sheriff Ralph E. Ogden, Yuma County Sheriffs Dept., Yuma, AZ
 Sheriff Frank R. Reyes, Pinal County Sheriffs Dept., Florence, AZ
 Sheriff Tom Sheahan, Mohave County Sheriff, Kingman, AZ
 Chief Michael L. Strobe, Peoria Police Dept., Peoria, AZ
 Chief Glenn A. Walp, Bullhead City Police Dept., Bullhead City, AZ
 Hon. Jack M. Williams, Graham County Attorney, Safford, AZ
 Chief John Wintersteen, Paradise Valley Police Dept., Paradise Valley, AZ
 Sheriff Virginia R. Black, Yuba County Sheriffs Dept., Marysville, CA

Chief James Bueermann, Redlands Police Dept., Redlands, CA
Chief Edward J. Chavez, Stockton Police Dept., Stockton, CA
Sheriff Anthony Craver, Mendocino County Sheriff, Ukiah, CA
Sheriff Jim Denney, Sutter County Sheriffs Dept., Yuba City, CA
Mr. Ron Exley, Government Relations Dir., California Police Activities League, Oakland, CA
Hon. Terry R. Farmer, Humboldt County District Attorney, Eureka, CA
Chief James Gardiner, San Luis Obispo Police Dept., San Luis Obispo, CA
Chief Bob Harrison, Vacaville Police Dept., Vacaville, CA
Sheriff Curtis J. Hill, San Benito County Sheriffs Dept., Hollister, CA
Hon. George W. Kennedy, Santa Clara County District Attorney, San Jose, CA
Director J. Ronald Lally, Ed.D., West Ed Center for Child and Family Studies,* Sausalito, CA
Dr. Dennis Lees, El Dorado County Mental Health Clinic,* Placerville, CA
Chief Burnham Matthews, Alameda Police Department, Alameda, CA
Hon. Phil McDowell, Inyo County District Attorney, Independence, CA
Chief Arnold Millsap, Eureka Police Department, Eureka, CA
Sheriff Clay Parker, Tehama County Sheriffs Dept., Red Bluff, CA
Hon. David Paulson, Solano County District Attorney, Fairfield, CA
Sheriff Charles C. Plummer, Alameda County Sheriffs Dept.,
President, California Sheriff's Association, Oakland, CA
Chief Joseph Samuels, Richmond Police Dept., Richmond, CA
Hon. Jan Scully, Sacramento County District Attorney, Sacramento, CA
Hon. Grover C. Trask II, Riverside County District Attorney,
President, California District Attorney's Association, Riverside, CA
Chief Arturo Venegas, Jr., Sacramento Police Dept., Sacramento, CA
Chief Paul Walters, Santa Ana Police Dept., Santa Ana, CA
Mr. Norman S. Early, Jr., Former District Attorney, Denver, CO
Chief Lorne C. Kramer, Colorado Springs Police Dept., Colorado Springs, CO
Sheriff Patrick Sullivan, Arapahoe County Sheriff,
Congressional Affairs Chairman, National Sheriffs Association, Littleton, CO
Chief Dean M. Esserman, Stamford Police Department, Stamford, CT
Dr. Edward Zigler, Yale University Dept. of Psychology,* New Haven, CT
Hon. Elliot Richardson, Former United States Attorney General, Washington, DC
Hon. Joseph D'Alessandro, 20th Circuit State's Attorney, Fort Myers, FL
Sheriff Cal Henderson, Hillsborough County Sheriffs Dept., Tampa, FL
Ms. Jean Lewis, Nat'l Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc., Sarasota, FL
Chief Richard Overman, Delray Beach Police Dept., Delray Beach, FL
Chief Darrel W. Stephens, former Chief of Police, St. Petersburg, FL
Mr. Joe Wilson, Executive Director, National Police Activities League, North Palm Beach, FL
Chief Beverly Harvard, Atlanta Police Dept., Atlanta, GA
Hon. Spencer Lawton Jr, Chatham County District Attorney, Savannah, GA
Mrs. Elaine Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
Mr. Gordon Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
Hon. Thomas Gustafson, Crawford County Attorney,* Denison, IA
Hon. Fred H. McCaw, Dubuque County Attorney, Dubuque, IA
Hon. Mary E. Richards, former Story County Attorney, Ames, IA
Sheriff Steve Allendorf, Jo Daviess County Sheriff, Galena, IL

Chief Leo Patrick Anderson, Deerfield Police Dept., Deerfield, IL
Chief James Ariagno, Crest Hill Police Dept., Crest Hill, IL
Chief George Carpenter, Wilmette Police Dept.,* Wilmette, IL
Chief Walter D. Clark, Normal Police Department, Normal, IL
Hon. Richard Devine, Cook County State's Attorney, Chicago, IL
Chief David Dial, Naperville Police Dept.,* Naperville, IL
Mr. Mark Donahue, President, Ill. State Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, Western Springs, IL
Chief Ray Giovannelli, Niles Police Dept., Niles, IL
Ms. Carole Grant Hall, Son Lateef was murdered, Chicago, IL
Chief George Incledon, Morton Grove Police Dept., Morton Grove, IL
Chief Robert Jones, Gurnee Police Dept., Gurnee, IL
Chief Frank Kaminski, Evanston Police Dept., Evanston, IL
Chief Eugene Karczewski, Riverside Police Dept., Riverside, IL
Chief David Kentner, Freeport Police Dept., Freeport, IL
Chief Geoffrey J. Korous, Woodridge Police Dept., Woodridge, IL
Ms. Glenda Kretzer, Sister and parents murdered, Sandoval, IL
Hon. David W. Lewis, Clark County State's Attorney, Marshall, IL
Chief Leo McCann, Buffalo Grove Police Dept., Buffalo Grove, IL
Chief Timothy McCarthy, Orland Park Police Dept.,* Orland Park, IL
Chief William Miller, Elgin Police Department, Elgin, IL
Chief John J. Millner, Elmhurst Police Department, Elmhurst, IL
Chief Bruce Morris, Prospect Heights Police Dept., Prospect Heights, IL
Chief Jeff Nielsen, Rockford Police Dept., Rockford, IL
Chief Ignacio Joe Pena, East Dundee Police Dept., East Dundee, IL
Ms. Shirley R. Pringle, Knox County State Attorney, Galesburg, IL
Sheriff Richard Randall, Kendall County Sheriff's Dept., Yorkville, IL
Chief Thomas Reasoner, Clarendon Hills Police Dept., Clarendon Hills, IL
Hon. Charles Reynard, McLean County State's Attorney, Bloomington, IL
Mr. Mike Robbins, Officer shot in the line of duty, Chicago, IL
Mr. Matt L. Rodriguez, Former Police Superintendent, Chicago, IL
Chief Darrell Sanders, Frankfort Police Department, Frankfort, IL
Chief Gary J. Schira, Bloomingdale Police Dept., Bloomingdale, IL
Chief Ron Sheley, Crystal Lake Police Dept.,* Crystal Lake, IL
Chief Robert Sturlini, Des Plaines Police Dept., Des Plaines, IL
Mr. Thomas Vanden Berk, Executive Director, Uhlich Children's Home,

Son Tommy was murdered, Chicago, IL

Sheriff James Vazzi, Montgomery County Sheriff's Dept., Hillsboro, IL
Chief Nicholas Weiss, Lincolnwood Police Dept., Lincolnwood, IL
Chief Frank Williams, Wood Dale Police Dept., Wood Dale, IL
Chief Steven Williams, Rolling Meadows Police Dept., Rolling Meadows, IL
Chief Jerry Zywczyk, Westmont Police Dept., Westmont, IL
Hon. Paul J. Morrison, Johnson County District Attorney, Olathe, KS
Ms. Vicki Reed, Victim of gun violence, Frankfort, KY
Commissioner Paul F. Evans, Boston Police Dept., Boston, MA

Commissioner Thomas C. Frazier, Baltimore Police Dept.,

President, Police Executive Research Forum, Baltimore, MD
Chief John S. Farrell, Prince Georges County Police Dept., Hyattsville, MD
Chief Charles A. Moose, Montgomery County Police Dept., Rockville, MD
Ms. Roberta Roper, Daughter Stephanie murdered, Upper Marlboro, MD
Hon. Neale T. Adams, Aroostook County Prosecutors Office, Caribou, ME
Chief Butch Asselin, Skowhegan Police Dept., Skowhegan, ME
Chief Terry A. Burgess, Camden Police Dept., Camden, ME
Chief Mike Chitwood, Portland Police Department, Portland, ME
Chief Stephen Cobbett, Paris Police Dept., South Paris, ME
Sheriff Barry A. DeLong, Somerset County Sheriffs Dept., Skowhegan, ME
Sheriff Lloyd Herrick, Oxford County Sheriffs Dept., South Paris, ME
Commissioner Michael Kelly, Maine Department of Public Safety, Augusta, ME
Chief Darrell Malone, Houlton Police Dept., Houlton, ME
Chief Richard Pickett, Dixfield Police Dept., Dixfield, ME
Sheriff Mark A. Westrum, Sagadahoc County Sheriff, Bath, ME
Hon. David Gorcyca, Oakland County Prosecutor, Pontiac, MI
Hon. James C. Backstrom, Dakota County Attorney,

Vice President, National District Attorneys Association, Hastings, MN
Chief Robert K. Olson, Minneapolis Police Dept., Minneapolis, MN
Chief Bracy Coleman, Jackson Police Dept., Jackson, MS
Chief Gregg Lewis, Meridian Police Dept., Meridian, MS
Hon. Al Smith, Bolivar County Attorney, Cleveland, MS
Chief Glen Allen, Henderson Police Dept.,* Henderson, NC
Chief Robert J. Blakely, Norwood Police Dept., Norwood, NC
Hon. Howard S. Boney, Edgecombe County District Attorney, Tarboro, NC
Hon. Luther Johnson Britt III, 16th B Prosecutorial District, Lumberton, NC
Chief Mitchell Brown, Raleigh Police Department, Raleigh, NC
Chief Mike Bustle, Lake Lure Police Dept., Lake Lure, NC
Chief John Cease, Wilmington Police Dept., Wilmington, NC
Chief Francis T. D' Ambra, Manteo Police Department, Manteo, NC
Hon. Michael F. Easley, Attorney General, Raleigh, NC
Chief Chris Fay, Woodfin Police Dept., Asheville, NC
Chief Terry Hill, Roxboro Police Department, Roxboro, NC
Chief John W. Hodges, Hope Mills Police Dept., Hope Mills, NC
Chief Julius Kerr, Sunset Beach Police Department, Sunset Beach, NC
Chief Gary Lafone, Conover Police Dept.,* Conover, NC
Chief Floyd W. Lucas, Jr., Hickory Police Department, Hickory, NC
Chief Frank Palombo, New Bern Police Dept., New Bern, NC
Chief E. J. Phillips, Troy Police Dept., Troy, NC
Officer Rodney Rowland, Director, Dunn Police Activities League,* Dunn, NC
Chief Danny Toppings, Four Oaks Police Department, Four Oaks, NC
Chief Ronald Wagner, Maxton Police Dept., Maxton, NC
Chief Jack F. Warlick, Lenoir Police Dept., Lenoir, NC
Chief Johnny L. Wehunt, Graham Police Dept., Graham, NC
Chief Robert C. White, Greensboro Police Dept., Greensboro, NC
Chief Michael Wightman, Kinston Police Department, Kinston, NC

Sheriff Charles W Gill, Gloucester County Sheriffs Dept., Woodbury, NJ
Director Joseph Santiago, Newark Police Dept., Newark, NJ
Chief James Bonnell, Las Cruces Police Dept., Las Cruces, NM
Sheriff Joe Bowdich, Bernalillo County Sheriffs Dept., Albuquerque, NM
Sheriff M. A. (Chunky) Click, Eddy County Sheriffs Dept., Carlsbad, NM
Sheriff Michael Davidson, San Juan County Sheriffs Dept., Aztec, NM
Chief Gerald Galvin, Albuquerque Police Dept., Albuquerque, NM
Mr. Gilbert G. Gallegos, President, national Fraternal Order of Police, Albuquerque, NM
Sheriff Jerry Keller, Las Vegas Metro Police Dept., Las Vegas, NV
Sheriff Richard Kirkland, Washoe County Sheriffs Office, Reno, NV
Mr. Don Barrett, AVID, Syracuse, NY
Sheriff Thomas Beilein, Niagara County Sheriffs Dept., Lockport, NY
Mr. Bill Bratton, Former Police Commissioner, Boston, MA and New York, NY
Ms. Carolee Brooks, Son David murdered at age 28, Flushing, NY
Ms. Carolyn Brooks, Brother David murdered at age 28, New York, NY
Hon. Kenneth R. Bruno, Rensselaer County District Attorney, Troy, NY
Ms. Laureen Buschman, Twin sister murdered, Auburn, NY
Commisioner Louis D'Aliso, Westchester County Dept. of Public Safety, Hawthorne, NY
Ms. Frances Davis, Mothers of All Children, Three sons murdered, Brooklyn, NY
Chief Robert J. Duffy, Rochester Police Department, Rochester, NY
Sheriff Ernest Dustman, Cattaraugus County Sheriffs Dept., Little Valley, NY
Chief Frederick Fusco, Rensselaer Police Dept., Rensselaer, NY
Ms. Patricia Gioia, Daughter Mary was murdered, Schenectady, NY
Chief John Grebert, Colonie Police Dept., Latham, NY
Sheriff Charles Houper, Chemung County Sheriff, Elmira, NY
Mr. Ralph Hubbard, Son Brett murdered, Brooklyn, NY
Hon. Robert T. Johnson, Bronx County District Attorney, Bronx, NY
Sheriff Gary Maha, Genesee County Sheriffs Dept., Batavia, NY
Sheriff Andrew Meloni, Monroc County Sheriff, Rochester, NY
Sheriff Daniel G. Middaugh, Oneida County Sheriffs Dept., Oriskany, NY
Hon. Gerald F. Mollen, Broome County District Attorney, Binghamton, NY
Chief William D. Nye, East Aurora Police Dept., * East Aurora, NY
Chief Ernest C. Palmer, Niagara Falls Police Dept., Niagara Falls, NY
Sheriff Jack Pelkey, Franklin County Sheriffs Dept., Malone, NY
Sheriff Peter J. Pinckney, Cayuga County Sheriffs Dept., Auburn, NY
Mr. Alan Pottinger, Brother David murdered at age 28, Fresh Meadows, NY
Sheriff Ronald Spike, Yates County Sheriffs Dept., Penn Yan, NY
Mr. Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, NYU, New York, NY
Sheriff Gary Haines, Montgomery County Sheriff, Dayton, OH
Sheriff Thomas G. Maurer, Wayne County Sheriffs Department, Wooster, OH
Director Thomas Rice Sr, City of Columbus Public Safety Dept., Columbus, OH
Sheriff Patrick J. Ballard, Washington County Sheriffs Dept., Bartlesville, OK
Chief Carolyn Kusler, Broken Arrow Police Dept., Broken Arrow, OK
Chief Neal Troutman, Bethany Police Dept., Bethany, OK
Sheriff John Whetsel, Oklahoma County Sheriffs Dept., Oklahoma City, OK
Chief Leo R. Willey, Okmulgee Police Dept., Okmulgee, OK

Chief Rob Deu Pree, Astoria Police Dept., Astoria, OR
Sheriff Stan Robson, Corvallis Sheriff's Dept., Corvallis, OR
Chief Frank Baranyai, Cochran Police Dept., Cochran, PA
Chief James Childs III, Southern Regional Police Dept., New Freedom, PA
Sheriff Peter DeFazio, Allegheny County Sheriffs Dept., Pittsburgh, PA
Chief Thomas K. Dubas, Blakely Police Dept.,* Peckville, PA
Sheriff William M. Hose, York County Sheriffs Dept., York, PA
Director Steven Moran, Bensalem Township Police Dept., Bensalem, PA
Chief Charles E. Snyder Jr, Lower Allen Township Police Dept., Camp Hill, PA
Chief Bill Ullom, Albion Boro Police Dept., Albion, PA
Chief George Arruda, Tiverton Police Dept., Tiverton, RI
Mr. John D. Carpenter, Son John murdered in 1995, Providence, RI
Mr. Charles E. Collyer, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI
Ms. Katharine Cutting, Father murdered at age 79, North Kingstown, RI
Ms. Anne Marie D'Aleasio, Director, Survivors Outreach Services, Cranston, RI
Chief William Devine, North Providence Police Dept., North Providence, RI
Chief Gary Dias, East Providence Police Dept., East Providence, RI
Chief William Mack, Scituate Police Dept.,* North Scituate, RI
Ms. Renate Marek, Son murdered at age 21, Portsmouth, RI
Chief Steven Reynolds, North Smithfield Police Dept., North Smithfield, RI
Chief James Wynne, North Kingstown Police Dept.,* North Kingstown, RI
Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown, Greenville County Sheriff, Greenville, SC
Sheriff Leon Lott, Richland County Sheriff, Columbia, SC
Hon. Randall E. Nichols, Knox County District Attorney General, Knoxville, TN
Chief Emmett H. Turner, Nashville Metro Police Dept., Nashville, TN
Chief Michael Courville, Executive Director, Texas Police Chiefs Association, Austin, TX
Hon. Ronald Earle, Travis County District Attorney, Austin, TX
Ms. Ellen Halbert, Victim of multiple stabbing, Austin, TX
Ms. Thomas Ann Hines, Son murdered at age 21, Plano, TX
Sheriff Larry Olivarez, Neuces County Sheriff, Corpus Christi, TX
Chief Al Philppus, San Antonio Police Dept., San Antonio, TX
Ms. Joyce Strickland, Mothers Against Teen Violence, Son murdered in 1993, Dallas, TX
Chief Thomas Windham, Fort Worth Police Dept., Fort Worth, TX
Chief Gregory M. Cooper, Provo Police Dept., Provo, UT
Hon. Mark R. Decaria, Weber County Attorney, Ogden, UT
Sheriff Aaron D. Kennard, Salt Lake County Sheriffs Dept., Salt Lake City, UT
Sheriff Lynn Nelson, Cache County Sheriffs Dept., Logan, UT
Chief James Paine, Brigham City Police Dept., Brigham City, UT
Chief Ruben B. Ortega, Salt Lake Police Dept.,
Chairman, Major Cities (Police) Chiefs' Organization, Salt Lake City, UT
Chief Edward A. Flynn, Arlington County Police Dept., Arlington, VA
Chief Joseph Arduca, Brandon Police Dept., Brandon, VT
Sheriff Robert R. Bart, Snohomish County Sheriff, Everett, WA
Hon. Paul Bucher, Waukesha County District Attorney, Waukesha, WI
Captain Bob Kavanaugh, Appleton Police Dept., Appleton, WI
Sheriff William Kruziki, Waukesha County Sheriff's Dept., Waukesha, WI



TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1999

NATIONLINE

HELPING KIDS: Child-care and after-school programs are better ways to end juvenile violence than hiring more police officers, prosecuting children as adults or increasing security in schools, according to a survey of 556 police chiefs released at the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C. The survey, commissioned by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, found that 69% identified child-care and after-school programs as their top solutions to fighting juvenile crime. By comparison, 17% of the chiefs said more children should be prosecuted as adults, 13% said hiring more officers would be their top solution, and 1% opted for adding metal detectors and surveillance cameras to schools.

— Gary Fields

NOVEMBER 01, 09:00 EST

Police Chiefs Back Child Care Plans

By CASSANDRA BURRELL
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eighty-six percent of police chiefs participating in a survey believe the government could reduce youth crime by increasing after-school and child care programs, an advocacy group said today.

Nearly nine of 10 agreed that failing to do so will cost the nation more in the long run in crime, welfare and other expense, said Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, a group lobbying Congress to spend more on juvenile crime-prevention efforts.

"Congress' failure to substantially increase funding for education child care and after-school programs is irresponsible and shortsighted," said Edward A. Flynn, a member of the group's board and police chief of Arlington County, Va.

"Congress doesn't seem to be listening to law enforcement or the public."

Flynn said the results of the survey may seem surprising.

"For some people, perhaps, it's counterintuitive," he said. "I suspect that most people who don't know many police chiefs or don't know a lot about what policing has been through in the last several years would assume that the police policy-makers would be heavy on punishment, heavy on reaction and heavy on sanctions."

Survey results were being released at a meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Charlotte, N.C.

The survey was conducted from Oct. 14 to Oct. 27 by two George Mason University professors who received 556 responses from the 855 randomly selected municipal police chiefs who received faxes of a written questionnaire. The margin of error is plus or minus 5 percentage points.

The police chiefs were guaranteed anonymity, and survey participants did not know that Fight Crime had commissioned the study, professors Stephen Mastrofsky and Scott Keeter said.

The chiefs were asked to "guide elected officials" by ranking the effectiveness of four juvenile crime-fighting strategies.

"Sixty-nine percent gave the highest priority to providing more after-school programs and educational child care," the group reported. Seventeen percent chose "prosecute more juveniles as adults" their No. 1 strategy.

Thirteen percent gave "hire more police officers to investigate juvenile crime" their highest ranking, and 1 percent said "install more metal detectors and surveillance cameras in school."

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Fmr. Chief, Miami, FL

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Carole Grant Hall

Director, Ginger Ridge

Residents' Initiative

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Editor, National Crime

Victims Report

Marc Klaas

Pres., Klaas Fdn. for Children

Dennis Lees, Ph.D.

Mgr., Mental Health Clinic

Jean Lewis

President, Parents of

Murdered Children

Gordon Rondeau &

Elaine Rondeau

Founders, Action America.

Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

To: Chief of Staff John Podesta

Date: October 19, 1999

From

James C. Backstrom

County Attorney,

Dakota County, MN

Vice President, National District
Attorneys Association

Edward A. Flynn

Chief of Police,

Arlington County, VA

Congressional Affairs Chairman,
Police Executive Research Forum

Sanford A. Newman

President, Fight Crime: Invest In Kids

Elliot L. Richardson

Former United States

Attorney General

Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr.*

Sheriff, Arapahoe County, CO

Congressional Affairs Chairman,
National Sheriffs' Association

* Indicates that the organization is listed for informational purposes only.

**RE: Tax Plans and Appropriations Should Fund Implementation of Law
Enforcement Leaders' School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**

We would like to meet with you to discuss law enforcement's support for programs that keep kids from becoming criminals. We think we may be able to be helpful both in your Campaign Against Youth Violence and in your fight for funding increases for Head Start, CCDBG, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Title XX, Title I and other programs that help kids get the right start.

We have enclosed a letter signed by **more than 240 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, victims of violence, and leaders of police organizations** sent to all members of Congress urging appropriation levels for these programs similar to those called for in the Presidential budget. We urge you to stand by these funding levels in your negotiations with Congress.

The more than 550 law enforcement and crime survivor leaders from around the country who make up FIGHT CRIME's membership have called on public officials to make sure all kids have access to educational child-care, after-school programs, and programs to prevent abuse and neglect. These proposals are the heart of FIGHT CRIME's *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*. The plan's key components have been **endorsed** by the **National Sheriffs Association**; the **Major Cities [Police] Chiefs Organization**; the **Police Executive Research Forum** (law enforcement officials who together serve over 100 million Americans); the **National District Attorneys Association**; and state groups ranging from the **Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Iowa, Maine, and New York** to the **Police Chiefs' Associations in Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas** to the **District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa**.

We have enclosed: our *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*; polling showing the public's overwhelming support for boosting crime-prevention investments in kids; resolutions passed by leading national and state law enforcement organizations; and some press clips.

Brendan Fitzsimons, FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS' Associate Director, will call to see if a meeting would be possible.

President

Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors

Amy R. Dawson

Brendan J. Fitzsimons

Research Director

William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

State Operations Director

Marci Wasserman

Communications Director

Philip Evans

*need
reply*

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Edward Flynn
Chief, Arlington Co., VA
Thomas Frazier
Police Commissioner,
Baltimore, MD
Gilbert Gallegos
President, Fraternal
Order of Police
Douglas Hamilton
Chief, Louisville, KY
Phil Keith
Chief, Knoxville, TN
John Millner
Chief, Elmhurst, IL
Charles Moose
Chief, Portland, OR
Patrick Murphy
Former Commiss'r, NYC,
DC, Detroit, Syracuse
Dennis Nowicki
Chief, Charlotte, NC
Ruben Ortega
Chief, Salt Lake City, UT
Bernard Parks
Chief, Los Angeles, CA
Matt Rodriguez
Fmr. Police Supt, Chicago, IL
Joseph Samuels, Jr.
Chief, Oakland, CA
Darrell Sanders
Chief, Frankfort, IL
Jerry Sanders
Chief, San Diego, CA
Darrel Stephens
Fmr. Chief, St. Petersburg, FL
Patrick Sullivan, Jr.
Sheriff, Arapahoe Co., CO
Donald Warshaw
Chief, Miami, FL

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Ralph Martin, II
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Former Attorney General
and Secretary of HEW, of
Defense and of Commerce
Grant Woods
Attorney General, AZ

CRIME SURVIVORS

Frances Davis
Fdr. Mothers of All Children
Carole Grant Hall
Director, Ginger Ridge
Residents' Initiative
Ellen Halbert
Editor, National Crime
Victims Report
Marc Klaas
Pres. Klaas Fdn. for Children
Dennis Lees, Ph.D.
Mgr., Mental Health Clinic
Jean Lewis
President, Parents of
Murdered Children
**Gordon Rondeau &
Elaine Rondeau**
Founders, Action America:
Murder Must End Now

**FIGHT
CRIME**



**INVEST
IN KIDS**

President
Sanford A. Newman, J.D.

Associate Directors
Amy R. Dawson
Brendan J. Fitzsimons

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Marc Wasserman

Research Director
William C. Christeson, M.H.S.

Education Policy Director
Joe Tom Easley, J.D., M.P.H.

Development Coordinator
Jonah S. Van Zandt

Sept. 28, 1999

United States Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senators and Representatives,

We write as leaders of **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS**, and on behalf of the 550 police chiefs, prosecutors, sheriffs, victims of violence and leaders of police officer organizations who are our colleagues nationally in **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS**. We urge that in negotiations with the President over tax and appropriation bills, you not only avoid cuts in the programs that help kids get the right start, but also fully implement the **FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**.

That plan calls on public officials to:

- 1) **Assure all kids access to after-school programs that connect them with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime;**
- 2) **Assure all families access to quality early childhood development programs;**
- 3) **Prevent child abuse and neglect and help heal those who have been abused and neglected;**
- 4) **Assure that troubled kids get early, effective help.**

The plan reflects such extraordinary consensus among law enforcement that its components have been endorsed by the **National Sheriffs Association**, the **Major Cities [Police] Chiefs**, the **Police Executive Research Forum**, and state groups ranging from the **Sheriffs' Associations in Arizona, California, Maine, and New York** to the **Police Chiefs' Associations in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas** to the **District Attorneys' Associations in Arizona, California, Illinois, and Iowa**.

Government's most fundamental responsibility is to protect the public safety. To meet that responsibility, Congress should lay out a timetable to implement our **School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan**, and begin to close the **crime-prevention gap** — the gaping shortfall in the investments we ought to be making to help our nation's kids get the right start.



As a first step, we urge that you provide for FY 2000 in tax and appropriation bills at least:

- \$5.3 billion for **Head Start**, so that the program can expand to serve more eligible children, and can maintain and further strengthen its quality.
- \$2 billion for the **Early Learning Trust Fund**, modeled after North Carolina's successful Smart Start Program, so communities can provide home-visitor and other parenting-education programs, and quality child development services to children under five.
- \$7.5 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, maintaining appropriate set-asides for quality, infants and toddlers, school-age care, and resource and referrals.
- \$350 million for the **"Parenting as Prevention" block grant program**, so communities can provide parents with coaching, advice, family counseling, and other services that can dramatically reduce child abuse and neglect and subsequent delinquency.
- \$600 million for the **21st Century Community Learning Centers** to expand after-school programs that provide constructive activities and connect kids with caring adults during the peak hours of violent juvenile crime.
- \$250 million for **Title V of the Juvenile Justice Act** for local delinquency prevention programs.
- \$2.38 billion for the **Title XX Social Services Block Grant**. Recent cuts in this program have shortchanged child care (15% of state spending under the block grant), child abuse prevention, removal and placement of abused children, drug treatment, and other critical crime prevention investments.
- \$8.75 billion for **Title I- Education for the Disadvantaged**.

Of course, these are not the only important crime prevention programs in the federal budget. Little would be gained if increases in these programs came at the expense of children's mental health services, child abuse prevention, child protection, foster care and adoption programs, youth and school-to-work programs or other important investments in children and youth.

The evidence is clear that well-designed programs for kids can dramatically reduce crime and violence, and keep kids from becoming criminals. But these programs remain so under-funded they reach only a fraction of the youngsters who need them. For example:

- In a five-city study, half of a group of at-risk high-school kids were assigned to participate in the Quantum Opportunities after-school program. ***The boys left out of that program were six times more likely to be convicted of a crime*** in their high-school years. Yet between five and seven million youngsters under twelve, and millions more teens, lack after-school programs that put them in touch with caring adults providing supervision and constructive activities.
- A High/Scope Foundation study at the Perry Preschool in Michigan randomly chose half of a group of at-risk toddlers to receive a quality Head Start-style preschool program, supplemented by weekly in-home coaching for parents. ***Twenty-two years later, the toddlers left out of the program were five times more likely to have grown up to be chronic lawbreakers, with five or more arrests.*** Yet inadequate funding for Head Start and the Child Care Development Block Grant leaves millions of at-risk children without critical early childhood services.

Many of our members are conservatives who believe we should, in the long run, be able to cut taxes. But our experience and hard scientific evidence prove that boosting investments in children now will save lives and tax dollars, leaving far more money for tax cuts down the road. For example:

- Economist Steven Barnett found that the High/Scope Foundation's Perry Preschool program saved \$150,000 per participant in crime costs alone. Even after subtracting the interest that could have been earned by investing the program's funding in financial markets, the project produced a net savings of \$7.16 — including more than \$6.00 in crime savings — for every dollar invested. That's a total of about \$400 billion for all poor children now under age five.
- A study by Professor Mark A. Cohen of Vanderbilt University estimates that each youngster saved from adopting a life of crime saves Americans between \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million.
- A recent Rand Corporation report shows that, even without counting the savings to crime victims and society, the resulting savings *to government alone* from effective early childhood programs exceeds by two to four times the cost of the programs.

As you know, the so called "non-Social Security surplus" shrinks dramatically unless Congress imposes the massive spending cuts sketched out as emergency budget-balancing measures in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. **Any tax plan which would slash federal investments in children** (as well as funding for law enforcement) **will leave every American at far greater risk of becoming a victim of crime and violence.** The resulting crime wave would be both a needless human tragedy and, as crime's costs to government and business skyrockets, a fiscal disaster ultimately requiring steep tax increases.

We hope that you choose instead to put Congress this year on a path to full implementation of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan* that will produce massive cuts in crime and violence.

When it comes to reducing crime and violence, an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

For a copy of the *School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan*, and additional information about effective crime prevention programs, visit our website at www.fightcrime.org.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Chief Garvin Arrell, Surprise Police Dept., Surprise, AZ
 Chief Douglas L. Bartosh, Scottsdale Police Dept., Scottsdale, AZ
 Sheriff Gary H. Butler, Navajo County Sheriffs Dept., Holbrook, AZ
 Hon. William J. Ekstrom, Jr, Mohave County Attorney, Kingman, AZ
 Ms. Sophia Espindola, Mothers Against Gangs, Son murdered at age 16, Phoenix, AZ
 Ms. Janet D. Fiero, Son Aaron murdered at age 2, Scottsdale, AZ
 Ms. Barbara L. Haralson, Founder, Stand Against Violence Everywhere,
 Father murdered in 1997, Safford, AZ
 Ms. Kathleen Hill, Son Clint murdered in 1993, Phoenix, AZ
 Chief Harold Hurtt, Phoenix Police Dept., Phoenix, AZ
 Sheriff Ralph E. Ogden, Yuma County Sheriffs Dept., Yuma, AZ
 Sheriff Frank R. Reyes, Pinal County Sheriffs Dept., Florence, AZ
 Sheriff Tom Sheahan, Mohave County Sheriff, Kingman, AZ
 Chief Michael L. Strobe, Peoria Police Dept., Peoria, AZ
 Chief Glenn A. Walp, Bullhead City Police Dept., Bullhead City, AZ
 Hon. Jack M. Williams, Graham County Attorney, Safford, AZ
 Chief John Wintersteen, Paradise Valley Police Dept., Paradise Valley, AZ
 Sheriff Virginia R. Black, Yuba County Sheriffs Dept., Marysville, CA

Chief James Bueermann, Redlands Police Dept., Redlands, CA
 Chief Edward J. Chavez, Stockton Police Dept., Stockton, CA
 Sheriff Anthony Craver, Mendocino County Sheriff, Ukiah, CA
 Sheriff Jim Denney, Sutter County Sheriffs Dept., Yuba City, CA
 Mr. Ron Exley, Government Relations Dir., California Police Activities League, Oakland, CA
 Hon. Terry R. Farmer, Humboldt County District Attorney, Eureka, CA
 Chief James Gardiner, San Luis Obispo Police Dept., San Luis Obispo, CA
 Chief Bob Harrison, Vacaville Police Dept., Vacaville, CA
 Sheriff Curtis J. Hill, San Benito County Sheriffs Dept., Hollister, CA
 Hon. George W. Kennedy, Santa Clara County District Attorney, San Jose, CA
 Director J. Ronald Lally, Ed.D., West Ed Center for Child and Family Studies,* Sausalito, CA
 Dr. Dennis Lees, El Dorado County Mental Health Clinic,* Placerville, CA
 Chief Burnham Matthews, Alameda Police Department, Alameda, CA
 Hon. Phil McDowell, Inyo County District Attorney, Independence, CA
 Chief Arnold Millsap, Eureka Police Department, Eureka, CA
 Sheriff Clay Parker, Tehama County Sheriffs Dept., Red Bluff, CA
 Hon. David Paulson, Solano County District Attorney, Fairfield, CA
 Sheriff Charles C. Plummer, Alameda County Sheriffs Dept.,
 President, California Sheriff's Association, Oakland, CA
 Chief Joseph Samuels, Richmond Police Dept., Richmond, CA
 Hon. Jan Scully, Sacramento County District Attorney, Sacramento, CA
 Hon. Grover C. Trask II, Riverside County District Attorney,
 President, California District Attorney's Association, Riverside, CA
 Chief Arturo Venegas, Jr., Sacramento Police Dept., Sacramento, CA
 Chief Paul Walters, Santa Ana Police Dept., Santa Ana, CA
 Mr. Norman S. Early, Jr., Former District Attorney, Denver, CO
 Chief Lorne C. Kramer, Colorado Springs Police Dept., Colorado Springs, CO
 Sheriff Patrick Sullivan, Arapahoe County Sheriff,
 Congressional Affairs Chairman, National Sheriffs Association, Littleton, CO
 Chief Dean M. Esserman, Stamford Police Department, Stamford, CT
 Dr. Edward Zigler, Yale University Dept. of Psychology,* New Haven, CT
 Hon. Elliot Richardson, Former United States Attorney General, Washington, DC
 Hon. Joseph D'Alessandro, 20th Circuit State's Attorney, Fort Myers, FL
 Sheriff Cal Henderson, Hillsborough County Sheriffs Dept., Tampa, FL
 Ms. Jean Lewis, Nat'l Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc., Sarasota, FL
 Chief Richard Overman, Delray Beach Police Dept., Delray Beach, FL
 Chief Darrel W. Stephens, former Chief of Police, St. Petersburg, FL
 Mr. Joe Wilson, Executive Director, National Police Activities League, North Palm Beach, FL
 Chief Beverly Harvard, Atlanta Police Dept., Atlanta, GA
 Hon. Spencer Lawton Jr, Chatham County District Attorney, Savannah, GA
 Mrs. Elaine Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
 Mr. Gordon Rondeau, A.A.M.M.E.N., Marietta, GA
 Hon. Thomas Gustafson, Crawford County Attorney,* Denison, IA
 Hon. Fred H. McCaw, Dubuque County Attorney, Dubuque, IA
 Hon. Mary E. Richards, former Story County Attorney, Ames, IA
 Sheriff Steve Allendorf, Jo Daviess County Sheriff, Galena, IL

Chief Leo Patrick Anderson, Deerfield Police Dept., Deerfield, IL
 Chief James Ariagno, Crest Hill Police Dept., Crest Hill, IL
 Chief George Carpenter, Wilmette Police Dept.,* Wilmette, IL
 Chief Walter D. Clark, Normal Police Department, Normal, IL
 Hon. Richard Devine, Cook County State's Attorney, Chicago, IL
 Chief David Dial, Naperville Police Dept.,* Naperville, IL
 Mr. Mark Donahue, President, Ill. State Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, Western Springs, IL
 Chief Ray Giovannelli, Niles Police Dept., Niles, IL
 Ms. Carole Grant Hall, Son Lateef was murdered, Chicago, IL
 Chief George Incledon, Morton Grove Police Dept., Morton Grove, IL
 Chief Robert Jones, Gurnee Police Dept., Gurnee, IL
 Chief Frank Kaminski, Evanston Police Dept., Evanston, IL
 Chief Eugene Karczewski, Riverside Police Dept., Riverside, IL
 Chief David Kentner, Freeport Police Dept., Freeport, IL
 Chief Geoffrey J. Korous, Woodridge Police Dept., Woodridge, IL
 Ms. Glenda Kretzer, Sister and parents murdered, Sandoval, IL
 Hon. David W. Lewis, Clark County State's Attorney, Marshall, IL
 Chief Leo McCann, Buffalo Grove Police Dept., Buffalo Grove, IL
 Chief Timothy McCarthy, Orland Park Police Dept.,* Orland Park, IL
 Chief William Miller, Elgin Police Department, Elgin, IL
 Chief John J. Millner, Elmhurst Police Department, Elmhurst, IL
 Chief Bruce Morris, Prospect Heights Police Dept., Prospect Heights, IL
 Chief Jeff Nielsen, Rockford Police Dept., Rockford, IL
 Chief Ignacio Joe Pena, East Dundee Police Dept., East Dundee, IL
 Ms. Shirley R. Pringle, Knox County State Attorney, Galesburg, IL
 Sheriff Richard Randall, Kendall County Sheriff's Dept., Yorkville, IL
 Chief Thomas Reasoner, Clarendon Hills Police Dept., Clarendon Hills, IL
 Hon. Charles Reynard, McLean County State's Attorney, Bloomington, IL
 Mr. Mike Robbins, Officer shot in the line of duty, Chicago, IL
 Mr. Matt L. Rodriguez, Former Police Superintendent, Chicago, IL
 Chief Darrell Sanders, Frankfort Police Department, Frankfort, IL
 Chief Gary J. Schira, Bloomington Police Dept., Bloomington, IL
 Chief Ron Sheley, Crystal Lake Police Dept.,* Crystal Lake, IL
 Chief Robert Sturlini, Des Plaines Police Dept., Des Plaines, IL
 Mr. Thomas Vanden Berk, Executive Director, Uhlich Children's Home,
 Son Tommy was murdered, Chicago, IL
 Sheriff James Vazzi, Montgomery County Sheriff's Dept., Hillsboro, IL
 Chief Nicholas Weiss, Lincolnwood Police Dept., Lincolnwood, IL
 Chief Frank Williams, Wood Dale Police Dept., Wood Dale, IL
 Chief Steven Williams, Rolling Meadows Police Dept., Rolling Meadows, IL
 Chief Jerry Zywczyk, Westmont Police Dept., Westmont, IL
 Hon. Paul J. Morrison, Johnson County District Attorney, Olathe, KS
 Ms. Vicki Reed, Victim of gun violence, Frankfort, KY
 Commissioner Paul F. Evans, Boston Police Dept., Boston, MA

Commissioner Thomas C. Frazier, Baltimore Police Dept.,

President, Police Executive Research Forum, Baltimore, MD
 Chief John S. Farrell, Prince Georges County Police Dept., Hyattsville, MD
 Chief Charles A. Moose, Montgomery County Police Dept., Rockville, MD
 Ms. Roberta Roper, Daughter Stephanie murdered, Upper Marlboro, MD
 Hon. Neale T. Adams, Aroostook County Prosecutors Office, Caribou, ME
 Chief Butch Asselin, Skowhegan Police Dept., Skowhegan, ME
 Chief Terry A. Burgess, Camden Police Dept., Camden, ME
 Chief Mike Chitwood, Portland Police Department, Portland, ME
 Chief Stephen Cobbett, Paris Police Dept., South Paris, ME
 Sheriff Barry A. DeLong, Somerset County Sheriffs Dept., Skowhegan, ME
 Sheriff Lloyd Herrick, Oxford County Sheriffs Dept., South Paris, ME
 Commissioner Michael Kelly, Maine Department of Public Safety, Augusta, ME
 Chief Darrell Malone, Houlton Police Dept., Houlton, ME
 Chief Richard Pickett, Dixfield Police Dept., Dixfield, ME
 Sheriff Mark A. Westrum, Sagadahoc County Sheriff, Bath, ME
 Hon. David Gorcyca, Oakland County Prosecutor, Pontiac, MI
 Hon. James C. Backstrom, Dakota County Attorney,

Vice President, National District Attorneys Association, Hastings, MN
 Chief Robert K. Olson, Minneapolis Police Dept., Minneapolis, MN
 Chief Bracy Coleman, Jackson Police Dept., Jackson, MS
 Chief Gregg Lewis, Meridian Police Dept., Meridian, MS
 Hon. Al Smith, Bolivar County Attorney, Cleveland, MS
 Chief Glen Allen, Henderson Police Dept.,* Henderson, NC
 Chief Robert J. Blakely, Norwood Police Dept., Norwood, NC
 Hon. Howard S. Boney, Edgecombe County District Attorney, Tarboro, NC
 Hon. Luther Johnson Britt III, 16th B Prosecutorial District, Lumberton, NC
 Chief Mitchell Brown, Raleigh Police Department, Raleigh, NC
 Chief Mike Bustle, Lake Lure Police Dept., Lake Lure, NC
 Chief John Cease, Wilmington Police Dept., Wilmington, NC
 Chief Francis T. D' Ambra, Manteo Police Department, Manteo, NC
 Hon. Michael F. Easley, Attorney General, Raleigh, NC
 Chief Chris Fay, Woodfin Police Dept., Asheville, NC
 Chief Terry Hill, Roxboro Police Department, Roxboro, NC
 Chief John W. Hodges, Hope Mills Police Dept., Hope Mills, NC
 Chief Julius Kerr, Sunset Beach Police Department, Sunset Beach, NC
 Chief Gary Lafone, Conover Police Dept.,* Conover, NC
 Chief Floyd W. Lucas, Jr., Hickory Police Department, Hickory, NC
 Chief Frank Palombo, New Bern Police Dept., New Bern, NC
 Chief E. J. Phillips, Troy Police Dept., Troy, NC
 Officer Rodney Rowland, Director, Dunn Police Activities League,* Dunn, NC
 Chief Danny Toppings, Four Oaks Police Department, Four Oaks, NC
 Chief Ronald Wagner, Maxton Police Dept., Maxton, NC
 Chief Jack F. Warlick, Lenoir Police Dept., Lenoir, NC
 Chief Johnny L. Wehunt, Graham Police Dept., Graham, NC
 Chief Robert C. White, Greensboro Police Dept., Greensboro, NC
 Chief Michael Wightman, Kinston Police Department, Kinston, NC

Sheriff Charles W Gill, Gloucester County Sheriffs Dept., Woodbury, NJ
 Director Joseph Santiago, Newark Police Dept., Newark, NJ
 Chief James Bonnell, Las Cruces Police Dept., Las Cruces, NM
 Sheriff Joe Bowdich, Bernalillo County Sheriffs Dept., Albuquerque, NM
 Sheriff M. A. (Chunky) Click, Eddy County Sheriffs Dept., Carlsbad, NM
 Sheriff Michael Davidson, San Juan County Sheriffs Dept., Aztec, NM
 Chief Gerald Galvin, Albuquerque Police Dept., Albuquerque, NM
 Mr. Gilbert G. Gallegos, President, national Fraternal Order of Police, Albuquerque, NM
 Sheriff Jerry Keller, Las Vegas Metro Police Dept., Las Vegas, NV
 Sheriff Richard Kirkland, Washoe County Sheriffs Office, Reno, NV
 Mr. Don Barrett, AVID, Syracuse, NY
 Sheriff Thomas Beilein, Niagara County Sheriffs Dept., Lockport, NY
 Mr. Bill Bratton, Former Police Commissioner, Boston, MA and New York, NY
 Ms. Carolee Brooks, Son David murdered at age 28, Flushing , NY
 Ms. Carolyn Brooks, Brother David murdered at age 28, New York , NY
 Hon. Kenneth R. Bruno, Rensselaer County District Attorney, Troy, NY
 Ms. Laureen Buschman, Twin sister murdered, Auburn, NY
 Commisioner Louis D'Aliso, Westchester County Dept. of Public Safety, Hawthorne, NY
 Ms. Frances Davis, Mothers of All Children, Three sons murdered, Brooklyn, NY
 Chief Robert J. Duffy, Rochester Police Department, Rochester, NY
 Sheriff Ernest Dustman, Cattaraugus County Sheriffs Dept., Little Valley, NY
 Chief Frederick Fusco, Rensselaer Police Dept., Rensselaer, NY
 Ms. Patricia Gioia, Daughter Mary was murdered, Schenectady, NY
 Chief John Grebert, Colonie Police Dept., Latham, NY
 Sheriff Charles Houper, Chemung County Sheriff, Elmira, NY
 Mr. Ralph Hubbard, Son Brett murdered, Brooklyn, NY
 Hon. Robert T. Johnson, Bronx County District Attorney, Bronx, NY
 Sheriff Gary Maha, Genesee County Sheriffs Dept., Batavia, NY
 Sheriff Andrew Meloni, Monroe County Sheriff, Rochester, NY
 Sheriff Daniel G. Middaugh, Oneida County Sheriffs Dept., Oriskany, NY
 Hon. Gerald F. Mollen, Broome County District Attorney, Binghamton, NY
 Chief William D. Nye, East Aurora Police Dept.,* East Aurora, NY
 Chief Ernest C. Palmer, Niagara Falls Police Dept., Niagara Falls, NY
 Sheriff Jack Pelkey, Franklin County Sheriffs Dept., Malone, NY
 Sheriff Peter J. Pinckney, Cayuga County Sheriffs Dept., Auburn, NY
 Mr. Alan Pottinger, Brother David murdered at age 28, Fresh Meadows, NY
 Sheriff Ronald Spike, Yates County Sheriffs Dept., Penn Yan, NY
 Mr. Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, NYU, New York, NY
 Sheriff Gary Haines, Montgomery County Sheriff, Dayton, OH
 Sheriff Thomas G. Maurer, Wayne County Sheriffs Department, Wooster, OH
 Director Thomas Rice Sr, City of Columbus Public Safety Dept., Columbus, OH
 Sheriff Patrick J. Ballard, Washington County Sheriffs Dept., Bartlesville, OK
 Chief Carolyn Kusler, Broken Arrow Police Dept., Broken Arrow, OK
 Chief Neal Troutman, Bethany Police Dept., Bethany, OK
 Sheriff John Whetsel, Oklahoma County Sheriffs Dept., Oklahoma City, OK
 Chief Leo R. Willey, Okmulgee Police Dept., Okmulgee, OK

Chief Rob Deu Pree, Astoria Police Dept., Astoria, OR
 Sheriff Stan Robson, Corvallis Sheriff's Dept., Corvallis, OR
 Chief Frank Baranyai, Cochranon Police Dept., Cochranon, PA
 Chief James Childs III, Southern Regional Police Dept., New Freedom, PA
 Sheriff Peter DeFazio, Allegheny County Sheriffs Dept., Pittsburgh, PA
 Chief Thomas K. Dubas, Blakely Police Dept.,* Peckville, PA
 Sheriff William M. Hose, York County Sheriffs Dept., York, PA
 Director Steven Moran, Bensalem Township Police Dept., Bensalem, PA
 Chief Charles E. Snyder Jr, Lower Allen Township Police Dept., Camp Hill, PA
 Chief Bill Ullom, Albion Boro Police Dept., Albion, PA
 Chief George Arruda, Tiverton Police Dept., Tiverton, RI
 Mr. John D. Carpenter, Son John murdered in 1995, Providence, RI
 Mr. Charles E. Collyer, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI
 Ms. Katharine Cutting, Father murdered at age 79, North Kingstown, RI
 Ms. Anne Marie D'Aleasio, Director, Survivors Outreach Services, Cranston, RI
 Chief William Devine, North Providence Police Dept., North Providence, RI
 Chief Gary Dias, East Providence Police Dept., East Providence, RI
 Chief William Mack, Scituate Police Dept.,* North Scituate, RI
 Ms. Renate Marek, Son murdered at age 21, Portsmouth, RI
 Chief Steven Reynolds, North Smithfield Police Dept., North Smithfield, RI
 Chief James Wynne, North Kingstown Police Dept.,* North Kingstown, RI
 Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown, Greenville County Sheriff, Greenville, SC
 Sheriff Leon Lott, Richland County Sheriff, Columbia, SC
 Hon. Randall E. Nichols, Knox County District Attorney General, Knoxville, TN
 Chief Emmett H. Turner, Nashville Metro Police Dept., Nashville, TN
 Chief Michael Courville, Executive Director, Texas Police Chiefs Association, Austin, TX
 Hon. Ronald Earle, Travis County District Attorney, Austin, TX
 Ms. Ellen Halbert, Victim of multiple stabbing, Austin, TX
 Ms. Thomas Ann Hines, Son murdered at age 21, Plano, TX
 Sheriff Larry Olivarez, Neuces County Sheriff, Corpus Christi, TX
 Chief Al Philppus, San Antonio Police Dept., San Antonio, TX
 Ms. Joyce Strickland, Mothers Against Teen Violence, Son murdered in 1993, Dallas, TX
 Chief Thomas Windham, Fort Worth Police Dept., Fort Worth, TX
 Chief Gregory M. Cooper, Provo Police Dept., Provo, UT
 Hon. Mark R. Decaria, Weber County Attorney, Ogden, UT
 Sheriff Aaron D. Kennard, Salt Lake County Sheriffs Dept., Salt Lake City, UT
 Sheriff Lynn Nelson, Cache County Sheriffs Dept., Logan, UT
 Chief James Paine, Brigham City Police Dept., Brigham City, UT
 Chief Ruben B. Ortega, Salt Lake Police Dept.,
 Chairman, Major Cities (Police) Chiefs' Organization, Salt Lake City, UT
 Chief Edward A. Flynn, Arlington County Police Dept., Arlington, VA
 Chief Joseph Arduca, Brandon Police Dept., Brandon, VT
 Sheriff Robert R. Bart, Snohomish County Sheriff, Everett, WA
 Hon. Paul Bucher, Waukesha County District Attorney, Waukesha, WI
 Captain Bob Kavanaugh, Appleton Police Dept., Appleton, WI
 Sheriff William Kruziki, Waukesha County Sheriff's Dept., Waukesha, WI

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FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

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Sanford A. Newman

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From America's Front Line Against Crime: A School and Youth Violence Prevention Plan

AS AN ORGANIZATION OF HUNDREDS OF POLICE CHIEFS, SHERIFFS, PROSECUTORS, CRIME SURVIVORS AND LEADERS OF POLICE OFFICER ORGANIZATIONS, we are determined to see that dangerous criminals are put behind bars. But anyone who thinks that jailing a criminal undoes the agony crime leaves in its wake hasn't seen crime up close.

America's anti-crime arsenal contains no weapons more powerful than the proven programs that help kids get the right start — like quality educational child care, youth development programs for the after-school and summer hours, child abuse prevention, and intervention programs proven to help get troubled kids back on track.

Yet today, inadequate funding for Head Start, educational child care, after-school youth development programs and counseling for troubled kids leaves millions of children at needless risk of becoming violent or delinquent teens and adult criminals — and leaves every American at needless risk of becoming a victim.

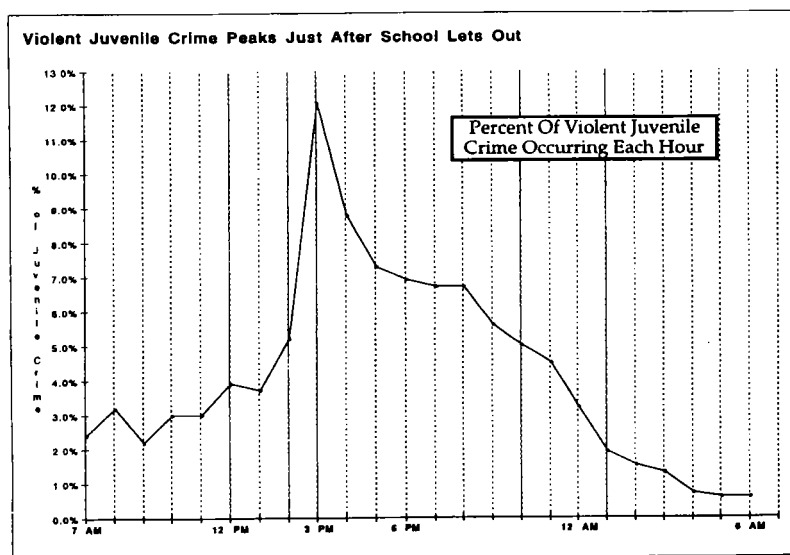
We call on all public officials to adopt a four-part plan to dramatically reduce crime and violence and adult crime, and help young people learn the skills and values they need to become good neighbors and responsible adults. While no plan can prevent every violent act, this common-sense plan — based on our experience and the latest research about what really works to fight crime — can make all of us safer.

Four Steps to Dramatically Reduce School and Youth Violence

1. Assure all school-age children and teens access to after-school, weekend and summer youth development programs to shut down the "Prime Time for Juvenile Crime."

In the hour after the school bell rings, turning millions of children and teens out on the street with neither constructive activities nor adult supervision, violent juvenile crime suddenly *triples* and prime time for juvenile crime begins. On school days, the peak hours for such crime are from

3:00 PM to 6:00 PM. These are also the hours when kids are most likely to become victims of crime. They are the peak hours for teen sex, and being unsupervised after school doubles the risk that 8th-graders will smoke, drink alcohol or use drugs.



Quality youth development programs can cut crime immediately and transform this Prime Time for Juvenile Crime into hours of academic enrichment, wholesome fun and community service. They protect both kids and adults from becoming victims of crime, and cut teen pregnancy, smoking, and drug use, while they help